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# *Red* The HYA YAKA

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Vol. XI.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1912

No. 1

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## *My Creed*

I believe in Canada. I love her as my home, I honor her institutions, I rejoice in the abundance of her resources. I have unbounded confidence in the ability and enterprise of her people, and I cherish exalted ideas of her destiny among the nations of the world.

Anything that is produced in Canada, from Canadian materials, by the application of Canadian brain and labor, will always have first call with me. And it's only good business on my part that it should.

## To the R.C.D.S. Class of 1912-13

In the last number of the Hya-yaka I had the opportunity of saying a parting word to the Senior class who, having successfully completed the four years' course, were leaving the College to enter upon the active duties of the Profession which they had chosen. In the relentless passing of the days the holidays are over, and students in every department of learning are back in the daily routine of School life. To you, the students of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, I bid a hearty welcome and trust that you will all have a pleasant, profitable and successful session. Whether this expectation will be realized will depend largely on yourselves. The Directors have furnished you with a magnificent building, equipped with every needful appliance for the successful pursuit of your studies, and I will vouch for the members of the staff that they will cheerfully render you all the assistance in their power. About 70% of you have already spent one or more sessions in the School, and are familiar, from personal experience, with the things which help, and with the things which hinder the successful prosecution of College work. About 30% are here for the first time and it is the duty as well as the privilege, of the previous students and of the members of the staff, to assist them in all that will help and, as far as may be possible, shield them from the things that will hinder them in their studies. You all come to College with a general educational preparation which is fairly good (25 years ago it would have been considered excellent), which should enable you to quite readily grasp the subjects as presented to you in the class room.

There is, of course, among so many, considerable difference in mental endowment and of aptitude for the ready mastering of the work assigned to you, but those who are not the brightest or the quickest have no occasion to be in any way discouraged. What is apparently "genius" has been defined to be the "manifest result of persistent, intelligent hard work, and this result is within the reach of every member of the class. Among the student habits which tend to success are systematic division of the hours of the day into definite hours of work, for recreation, and for sleep; regular and prompt attendance at lectures; prompt and continuous attendance at laboratory sessions; close attention to the work of the hour, and a cheerful avoidance of the habit of frittering away time. My observations during my 37 years of service as Dean have impressed me with three things which I would commend to your serious consideration, viz: (1st) That other things being equal, the total abstainer has the advantage of the man who indulges, even



in so called moderation, in alcoholic beverages. At least 90% of the graduates who have not succeeded in practice owe their failure to their intemperate habits. (2nd) The non-smoker has a decided advantage over the smoker, in College at least. Certainly not less than 65% of the students use tobacco. In the past 12 years there have been, in the several classes, 42 "head men," of these 38 have been non-smokers. That means that the 35% of the classes who do not smoke furnish over 90% of the "head men," while the 65% who do smoke furnish less than 10% of them. The disparity is too great and too persistent to be accounted for by any mere accident. Further comment would seem to be unnecessary. (3rd) The man who is morally unclean in word, or act, does not command the respect of his classmates, and he ought not to.

It is not my place to dictate to you what you should do, or should not do, outside of your class work, but may I suggest that, in most cases at least, it would be a great satisfaction to your parents to know, that while you are away from the immediate influences of home and amid the temptations of a large city, you spend your sabbaths as was your habit while at home, in attending some place of worship and the Bible class; and that in your recreations and amusements you are choosing only such as you could ask your sister to share. In this connection I would ask your attention to the service held every Sunday morning in Convocation Hall. This is primarily designed for the students of the University and affiliated Colleges. The preachers are chosen from the leading churches of the United States and Canada. This gives the opportunity to hear the foremost preachers of the several denominations on subjects specially chosen as adapted to a student audience. Every Sunday afternoon, in our own building, a class meets for Bible study; it is conducted by a competent layman; to his class you are very cordially invited.

Yours very respectfully,

THE DEAN

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The Hya Yaka extends congratulations to Mr. I. H. Ante, '14, who has made his place as Juniors' soloist?

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Parkin of '13, certainly has the happy faculty of picking out the soft spots. Will someone ask him what it feels like to sit on a young lady's knee in a crowded street car?

## Twenty Years Ago

To the class of '13, the class of '90 must seem patriarchal, but to the thirty-two who graduated in the class of twenty-two years ago the time seems exceedingly short and probably every man of them feels that he is still "a boy." In that time there have been many changes both in the College and in methods of practice, but they have come so gradually that they have scarcely been noticed, and no shock has been felt and no serious readjustment has been necessary to the man who has been at all studious, or who has made an honest effort to keep abreast of the times.

Probably in a broad sense, the greatest change noticeable in the past twenty years is in the relative values placed upon the two great divisions of our work—operative and prothetic dentistry. Some changes have occurred in both fields, but many teeth and roots were extracted twenty years ago that would not be extracted now. To-day Dentists are men who save the natural teeth, and treat diseased mouth conditions in a much larger proportion than the dentists of twenty years ago, who were men who extracted teeth and made artificial dentures.

Do not think, however, that operative dentistry was unknown or neglected at that time. Some of the best operators on this continent were trained, even before the time of which I write, and many of their operations are still doing good service.

Crown and bridge work was beginning to make its influence felt, and like all innovations, had to "win its way" against very considerable opposition.

There were many disastrous failures in this field of work, and the most flagrant advantage was taken by dishonest men, to put badly made and badly fitted crowns and bridges where failure was inevitable; crown or bridge work being clearly contra-indicated. The "fee" was the only consideration in the mind of the dentists.

Dental anatomy, twenty years ago, was very sparingly touched. There was no "modelling in mud" nor "imitating in ivory," and the change to present day methods has had a marked influence in laying correct foundation principles. No dentist can know too much dental anatomy.

Porcelain, as a filling material, for a time, filled the minds of the dentist and the pages of dental journals, and war was waged, and battles were fought over the relative values of high and low fusing bodies. Porcelain to-day has a place as a filling material



but its sphere during the last few years has been very much circumscribed by the advent of silicate cements.

Twenty years ago every student was "articled" with a preceptor, and many students paid for the privilege of being in an office. To-day there are no indentures and no preceptors and the students—but I forbear. "Discretion is the better part of valor."

Dental laboratories are a growth or development of the past twenty years. Perhaps they are necessary, perhaps better prosthetic work is now done in the dental laboratory than was formerly done in the laboratory of the private office, for men do well, that which they do continually, but one thing is absolutely certain, the average dentist to-day knows a great deal less about the actual work of prosthetic dentistry than the dentist of twenty-five years ago, who did his own laboratory work.

"Cataphoresis" for painless operations and "electric vibrators" for painless extraction, were successful—in "doing" the ever gullible dentist—who is always an easy mark for anything in the shape of a piece of machinery that will (or so says the "traveller") lighten his labor, make perfect his operations, increase his income and mystify his patients.

Copper amalgam had its day but it was short and in many cases full of bitterness. "When it was good, it was very, very good. When it was bad it was horrid." Archite, a "foul fiend," the prototype of the silicate cement, caused many heartaches and kept some men busy explaining "why."

Local anesthetics, syringes and inhalers, have, ever and anon, made their appearance to bring about an era of absolutely painless dentistry, but those who visited Chicago last January are convinced that this long looked for and much to be desired "elixir" is not yet numbered among our earthly blessings.

Taggart's great boon, "casting", or the use of the disappearing model, has indeed been a blessing, but not an unmixed blessing for the insertion of gold foil fillings developed patience and ability that already appear to be on the move.

But taking all things into consideration (and I might have mentioned detachable facings, replaceable crowns, compressed air, electric engines, showy sterilizers, white enamel "outfits," swaging presses, etc.) there has been a marked improvement in the past twenty years and the graduates of to-day are, or should be, very much better trained and fitted, for their life work than were the men of "long ago." No man can say of the dental profession, to-day "The former days were better than the latter."

A. W. THORNTON





### To Think About

Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome and deep digging for pure waters; but when once you come to the spring they rise up and meet you.

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.

Probably the reason why women's teeth decay sooner than men's is not the perpetual friction of their tongues upon the pearl, but rather the sweetness of their lips.

There was never yet philosopher  
That would endure the toothache patiently.

—Shakespeare

### "Hard Earned Wages"

An artist employed to retouch a large painting in an old church in Belgium rendered a bill for \$67.30.

The church trustees, however, required an itemized bill and the following was duly presented, audited and paid,—

Correcting the 10 Coommandments.....	\$5.12
Renewing Heaven's adjusting stairs.....	7.14
Touching up Purgatory and restoring lost souls.....	3.06
Brightening up the flames of Hell.....	4.36
Putting a new tail on the Devil, and doing several other odd jobs for the damned.....	7.17
Putting a new stone in David's sling, and putting a new plaster on Goliath's wound.....	6.13
Mending the shirt of the Prodigal Sono.....	3.39
Embellishing Pontias Pilate and putting a new ribbon in his bonnet.....	3.02
Putting a new tail on the rooster of St. Peter and mending his comb .....	2.20
Repluming and reguilding left wing of the Guardian Angel .....	5.18
Washing the servant of the High Priest and putting carmine on his cheek .....	5.02
Taking the spots off thesore of Tobios .....	5.94
Putting earrings in Sarah's ears .....	5.26
Decorating Noah's Ark and putting head on Shem..	4.31

Total \$67.30

## Social Features

When a young man starts out in the world after his education is finished, he finds that it is not what he expected. It is different from the college where he may have been popular because he was a brilliant student. All the knowledge in the world will not make one popular or successful, in fact some of our most intelligent people have been among the most disagreeable. The ability to get along with people is more to be desired than great wisdom and is a gift that will bring us almost anything the world has to give. The man who can make others feel at ease in his presence and bring out the best that is in them is generally the man sought after while the man who is grouchy, gloomy and pessimistic, although he may know his work, quite often makes a failure in this world.

No better opportunity is given the student to cultivate this spirit of friendliness which means so much to success than our social gatherings. Affability is one of the greatest of all gifts.

Realizing the demands for social pleasure, the Faculty place the Assembly Hall with its beautifully polished floors to our disposal. Here, our formal and informal dances will be held throughout the college year. We have been fortunate in securing one of the best orchestras in the city. Our old friend "Rusty" Beare and his assistants will again be with us.

We desire to see the freshmen turn out in large numbers. Remember that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." A large attendance will be appreciated by each and every member of the At Home Committee.

J. R. DOYLE,

Chairman

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## Attainment

Use all your hidden forces. Do not miss the purpose of this life; and do not wait for circumstances to mould your fate. In yourself lies Destiny.

Your own character cannot be especially injured except by your own acts.

Don't be a knocker, be a booster.

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It is considered very creditable to men to have hearts of oak, but not half so creditable to have wooden heads.

For all concerned:—If you would make your mark in the College there are many better places than the walls of the Lecture Rooms and Lavatories.

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### Wainwright's Assemblies

Every Tuesday and Saturday evening Wainwright's informal dances are held the New Western District Hall, College and Euclid Ave.

The Hall is beautiful and the floor space very large and slippery.

The music is comprised of 10 musicians playing all the popular music.

Refreshments are served every evening.

The dances are select and it is a good place for students to go and spend an enjoyable evening. Waltz and two-step are the dances used.

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### Joke!

A young married lady in conversation with a friend remarked that until a few days before, she had not known that her husband was an archæologist. On her friend's asking how she had found out, she replied that on looking through a desk of her husband's, she had found a piece of pasteboard with the following inscription on it—"Mudhorse 8 to 1." She had asked her husband what the card meant and he had informed her that it was a relic of a lost race.

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A little girl went into a grocery store the other day and said to the store keeper: "Is you got any eggs to sell?"

"I aint said I aint, is I," replied he.

"I aint asked you is you aint," explained the child, "I asked you aint you is. Is you?"

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McKay, "13" was spending the evening with his fair one. After having remained quiet for an embarrassing length of time his lady friend turning to him, said, "A penny for your thoughts?"

"Weel," said Mac, "I was just thinking I would like to be kissing you."

After another half hour of silence she turned to him once more. "Well, Mac, how is't ye are sa quiet the noo, were ye still thinking about giein' me a kiss?"

"Na, na," said Mac, "something far mair serious than that. I was just thinking it about time ye were giein' me the penny."



# THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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No. 1.

## Editorials

Another term has come around. Another new group of faces are seen within the college walls, faces which we hope will not be new to us for long. We welcome all new and old, and hope that a feeling of goodfellowship will exist between every class in the school. Again we hear the battle cry of the Dents, echoing through halls and lecture rooms the cry that inspires awe in the freshman, and sets the blood tingling in every student in the college, the cry that has won many a victory in the hard fought battles of campus and gymnasium.

The Dental College, the smallest faculty in the University has always been noted for its great class spirit, its excellent type of students and its victories in all lines of athletics. Let us keep up its present reputation in every department and make our presnee felt wherever we go, so that wherever our cry of Hya Yaka is heard there will be a welcome for us.



## Getting Along

"Ambition is a spirit in the world  
That causes all the ebbs and flows of nations,  
Keeps mankind sweet by action; without that  
The world would be a filthy, settled mud."

To the student first entering college, there is opened up a new life, a life filled to the brim and overflowing with hopes and possibilities, a life with a future ahead, so bright as to seem almost unattainable. And it should be unattainable. Every fellow should have an ideal ahead of him, a something to strive after, that will lure him on and on till he reaches heights of perfection otherwise impossible. If a man's ideal is so low that he can easily attain to it, he is of no use to the world or his fellows, because he has nothing more to struggle for. When he reaches that state of smugness and self satisfaction he is only a cumbrance, and the sooner he dies the better. Do not be contented to lie idle and be spoon fed. It may be true that "a contented mind is happy anywhere," but the same may be said of the hog that wallows in the mud, and as a consequence they are both placed anywhere and treated anyhow. Where is the distinction?

In this struggle towards the ideal, there will be knocks and bumps and defeats on all sides. Of course there will, but what does that matter? It is the one stimulant necessary to arouse all of a man's fighting nature and make him still more determined to go on and succeed. As Jerome K. Jerome puts it—"If he be defeated he wins the grim joy of fighting, if he loses the race he at least has had a run. Better to work and fail than to sleep one's life away."

There is just one thing to be said to those entering the college for the first time: Men, remember why you are coming here. It is not merely to prepare yourself to earn money when you are through. That is a consideration of course and a very important one too. You are here to be fitted for a life of service to your fellowmen. With that object always in view and with such an ideal always before you, success, in the truest sense of the word is the inevitable result.

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Conductor on a Bloor car: "You must take those suit cases out of the aisle, sir, and put them in the vestibule."

Davidovitch, "16", savagely: "Them are not suit cases, sir; them are my feet."

## Freshmen Reception

The annual reception to the Freshmen under the joint auspices of the Faculty and the Dental Y.M.C.A., was held on Tuesday evening, October 8th, in the assembly hall of the College. Both the Faculty and the Y.M.C.A. Executive put forth every effort and as a result the reception was a decided success.

Dean Willmott occupied the chair, and introduced the speakers and artists in his entertaining way. He first called upon the "man among men," Dr. Thornton, who welcomed the freshmen on behalf of the Faculty. He pointed out that the Faculty always had the best interests of every student at heart and he also explained how those who had chosen dentistry as their life work could give service to humanity. W. N. McQueen of the University Y.M.C.A., then spoke and in a few well chosen words told the men "why they should join the 'Y.'"

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. J. E. Atkinson of the Toronto Star. Mr. Atkinson is a busy man, but he gladly came to the reception from another engagement to address the freshmen. He gave a masterly address on "The Essentials of Good Citizenship" which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

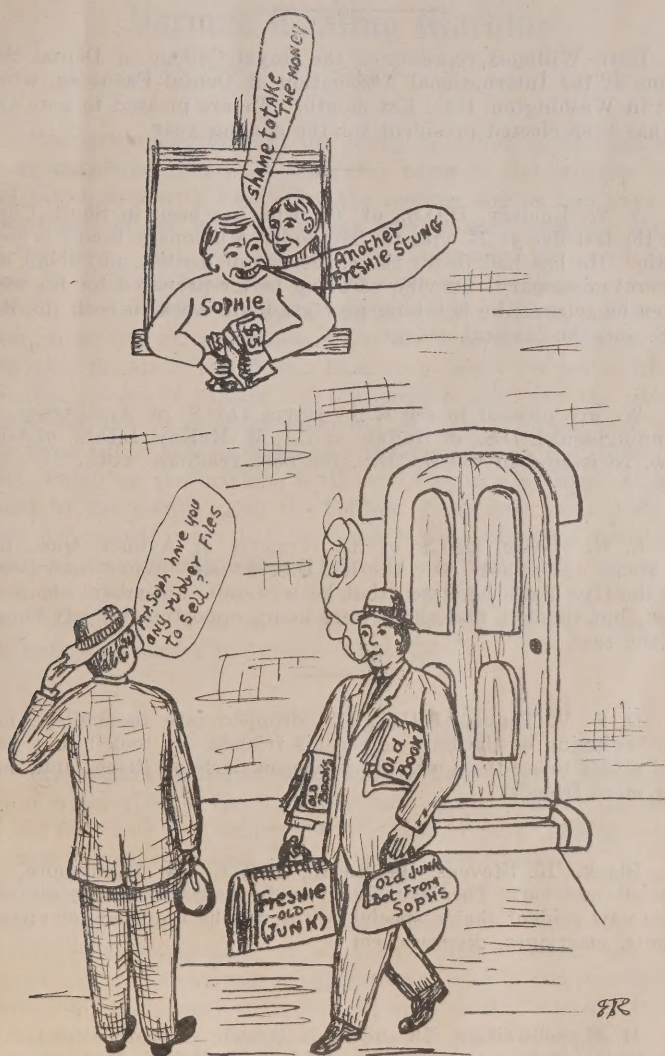
It is seldom that the student body is gathered together so well as at the freshmen reception. The chair with this opportunity at hand called on the president or representative of each student organization who explained the purposes of the organization and outlined its program for the year.

The musical portion of the program was rendered by accomplished artists. Miss Helson, soprano soloist in the Bond Street Congregational Church and Mr. Howard Frederick of the Conservatory of Music staged solos which were well received. Dr. Harvey Robb accompanied the soloists at the piano and also gave several instrumentals.

Later in the evening tables were arranged, and when every one was seated refreshments were served. This is where one of the aims of the reception works out well for there is no better way of getting acquainted than getting one's feet under the same table and joining in social intercourse.

The function was graced by the presence of Mrs. J. B. Willmott, Mrs. W. E. Willmott, Mrs. A. W. Thornton, Mrs. A. A. Stewart and Mrs. J. A. Bothwell. Drs. W. E. Willmott, Secombe, Bothwell and Klinger of the Faculty were also present.

Moral: Join the Y.





## Personals

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Dean Willmott represented the Royal College of Dental Surgeons at the International Association of Dental Faculties, which met in Washington, D.C., last month. We are pleased to note that he has been elected president for the coming year.

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A. W. Lindsay, D.D.S., of '08, who has been in South China for the last five years with the Methodist Missionary Board is home again. He has had to fill the capacities of dentist, physician and general missionary. In view of being better prepared for his work when he returns, he is taking post graduate work in both the R.C.D.S. and the Medical college.

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We are pleased to see R. C. Davis, D.D.S. of Ann Arbor, H. Cunningham, D.D.S., of Buffalo and J. M. McKay, L.D.S., of Glasgow, registered in the R.C.D.S. for post graduate work.

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S. R. Martin, D.D.S. of '03 formerly of Aylmer, Que., now of Moose Jaw, Sask., paid the R.C.D.S. a visit. When interviewed by the Hya Yaka he stated that he was quite optimistic about the west, but thought that there were many opportunities left behind in the east.

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L. E. V. Tanner, D.D.S., '12, dropped into the college near the beginning of the term to see his friends. It took him a week and a half to see them all. He is now in Carleton Place, Ont., making more friends.

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Black, '15, Stevens, '14, Sleeth, Deltor, '14, Landymore, '12, are all married. The Hya Yaka sends heartiest congratulations. It is now evident that a special editor will be required for engagements, marriages, divorces, ect.

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H. M. Schweitzer, '13 and D. L. Brown, '13 both attended the Students' conference which was held in Northfield, Mass., in July.

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Just before going to press a cablegram has come in saying that Ken, Johnson has become an uncle for the first time.



## Successful Casting of Inlays on the Vacuum Casting Machine

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Mount the wax form of the cavity on a fine sprue (fine burr or graphophone needle), placing the same in the crucible form and fasten firm with wax. Try the casting ring on and have the lowest part of the inlay about one quarter inch from the bottom of the flask. Wet the flask, mix the investment thin and paint some of it on the wax model. After placing the ring in position pour in the investment, tapping gently while so doing, and fill the flask, trimming off the excess when the investment hardens and removing the sprue and form. Heat very slowly for ten or fifteen minutes, gradually raising the temperature until the wax is boiled out and all moisture removed. If there is no pin used, cool the flask till it can be handled. Otherwise have the flask very hot. Pump up the machine to 15 or 18 pounds pressure as indicated by the gauge. Rub the bottom of the flask on a piece of very fine emery paper and have the casting cup also thoroughly clean to assure close contact between cup and flask. Heat the gold till thoroughly fused, but not white hot. Turn on the pressure, keeping the flame on the gold for several seconds after. Cool the flask and remove the inlay.—Ante, '14.

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**Preparation of Liquid Silica and its Uses.**—Get a fifteen cent tin of water glass at the drug store and mix it with boiling water in the following proportions: Water glass, 1 part; Boiling water, 3 parts. Shake well and allow to stand over night.

Liquid silica is a time saver when flasking cases for vulcanite work. After pouring the first half, before the plaster sets thoroughly, paint liquid silica on as a separating material, and flow second half. The two halves will separate readily and it will save waiting for the plaster to harden, as when shellac is used. It will prevent oxidation of aluminum or tin base plates when being vulcanized.

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To make an antiflux take equal parts of finely ground graphite and whiting and mix to a paste with crude oil or vaselin.

## Cann Day at R.C.B.S.

Monday, Oct. 7, was the day set by the sophomores for the annual shirt-ripping ceremonies at the expense of the Freshies. At four o'clock the sophs. gathered, sixty strong, in the court yard. They were garbed in the usual array of rugby suits, sweaters, overalls, and old clothes. Many of the men had their faces picturesquely decorated with black lines of various forms. Conspicuous among these was Ed. Boyle whose usually jovial countenance was given a fierce and sinister expression by the addition of an axle-grease moustache à la Kaiser.

At this time the Freshmen were being entertained by Dr. Stuart in Lecture Room 2 overlooking the yard; their attention was divided between anxious glances through the windows at the noisy throng outside and efforts at concentration on the lecture. The Doctor was evidently in league with the sophs, because he prolonged the agony and suspense of the Freshmen while the sophs. outside entertained the assembled crowds with well rendered vocal selections such as, "Moonlight Bay," and "Lead, Kindy Light." During a '15 yell, a diversion was created by some of the juniors, which caused considerable merriment among most of the spectators and greatly dampened the enthusiasm and clothes of a number of Meds. who had come to get a few pointers from our scrap. They were closely grouped together at the corner of the building, below the windows of the junior laboratory when a well-directed bucket of water from above, descending "like the gentle rain from heaven" only harder, soured them beautifully.

After half an hour or more had passed, the Freshies were seen to arise and remove their coats and collars. They then applied red powder to their faces after the manner of Indians and chorus girls and were ready for the fray (no pun intended). By this time the sophs. had formed a cordon around the door through which the Freshies must leave the building, (the only door left unlocked). The weapons consisted of bags of flour and handfuls of axle-grease.

Suddenly, the door burst open, and for an instant the air was full of white powder, as the Freshies were greeted with a volley of well-aimed bags of flour. This did not stop them, however, and they tore into the sophs. with a strong and well-directed rush. Sounds of ripping were heard immediately as the Freshies began to be separated from their outer garments. They were game to the core and went right after the experienced sophs. The scrap

was now divided into numerous smaller scraplets having from two to half a dozen men engaged. Strange to say, the Freshmen seemed loth to part with their shirts and they retaliated with such good effect that in a quarter of an hour very few men of either side were left with anything on their backs except finger marks. At one time Jim McDonald was observed on the cinders with about six Freshmen on top of him trying their utmost to remove him from his rugby suit. But the suit was strong and Mac was stronger and he succeeded in overthrowing his assailants without losing any part of his attire. Pretty soon the men on both sides began to show signs of weariness; and, suddenly, with one accord, they gave a yell and madé for the front steps in one mad rush to greet the photographer.

The nineteen-twelve scrap was over, and it must be said that for concentrated action, gameness, and good feeling on both sides, it was one of the best rushes that the present college has had the pleasure of seeing.

E. H. C.

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Freshman, looking at some queer slides on Dr. Graham's desk: "What are these, Dr?"

Dr. Graham: "I would hardly expect you to recognize those. They are brains."

\* \* \*

Hugh Henderson, "15," having lost all but Nature's garments in the recent scrap looked in vain for something to slip on to cover his shapeliness. Apparently the only thing handy was the step leading into the college,

\* \* \*

George Allison says he "spares no pains" to make his operations in the infirmary a success.

\* \* \*

Staples, "13" (to patient who by the way she opens her mouth, evidently thinks she has come for a stomach examination): "Pardon me, madam, if it is all the same to you, I will work from the outside."





## *The Sporting World*



This is, as you know, the first issue of this paper for the present term; and we will therefore be pardoned for introducing for the benefit of the freshmen especially a little of what may seem ancient history to the other students.

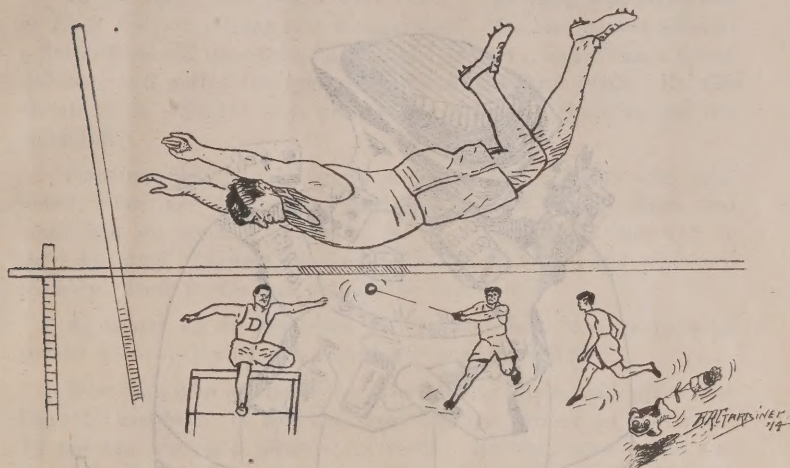
In the first place, a brief review of the athletic achievements of our college during the past year may not be out of place. Taking the different lines of athletics as they occurred in order, the track meet comes first. In that meet Dents were third with 23 points. Then in rugby we were beaten by Victoria in the semi-finals. In soccer, Dents were beaten in the final game for the championship. In hockey, Victoria beat Dents for the championship in that never-to-be-forgotten game of 40 minutes overtime. Lastly, the basketball team won the Sifton cup, emblematic of the inter-faculty championship. We had four representatives on the Varsity track team, one on the rugbh team, three on the soccer team, one on the basketball team, and two on the lacrosse team. Our showing, therefore, in University athletics was not by any means an insignificant one.

However, let it be understood that our idea in writing this record of events is not for any purpose of self-praise; but we give it here solely in order to exhort our students to a larger and more hearty co-operation in the athletic events of the Dental College. The athletic side of college life must be maintained and the best method of keeping it up is by the system of inter-faculty competitions. Our college has always done well in these competitions, and this year should be a banner year, judging from the material which is at present attending the Dental College.

### **Inter-Faculty Track Meet**

At last we have landed the inter-faculty track championship! For the last few years we have been steadily climbing towards the top; and, now, after three years of hard and consistent efforts, we have achieved our ambition on the track. This year, our team though small in numbers, was well balanced and every man was well trained and in condition for the meet. Our success this year shows the value of steady and consistent training, not only during the term, but also in the holidays, for Bricker and Campbell have been training since the spring, and have been winning prizes at

meets all through the summer. Other members of the team have been in training also since before the school opened, and their efforts are well repaid in bringing the championship to our col-



lege. There was a good turnout of Dents in the grand stand, and in the "fussers'" section especially there were many men of our faculty.

Dents scored 35 points and O.A.C. were second with 29 points.

The particular star of the meet was Joe Bricker who won the individual championship. He won first in the pole vault, first in the hurdles, and second in the broad jump, thus getting 13 points. His jump in the pole vault equalled the record, and in trying for a new record, he would certainly have made one had he raised the height 4 inches instead of 6. As it was he barely touched the bar at 11 feet 8 inches. His victory in the hurdles was one of the most popular of the day and was in the most exciting race of the meet, when he beat Bill Brown of Meds. by six inches. In the broad jump he tied for first place, but was given second place in the jump-off.

Campbell came next with 10 points. He won the mile and three mile races.

Scott won the shot put and scored 5 points.

Sutherland won 3 points or second place in the 220 yards. He also ran in the quarter mile and won his heat in the 220,

Holmes, of the Freshmen class is the find of the year. His work in the quarter mile, in which he was second, shows him to



IT IS NOT WHAT WE  
LEARN AT COLLEGE  
PRACTICAL IT'S THE EXPERIENCE



be a very fine middle distance runner. He also ran well in the half mile. In another year he will undoubtedly be one of our best runners.

In the relay race Dents were third. The team was composed of Zinn, Godwin, Grant and Zimmerman. The last named showed a flash of his old time form in the final quarter. Grant ran a splendid race and pulled the team from fourth to third place. He also should be a valuable man next year. Zinn and Godwin also ran splendidly.

Gardiner, Duff, and Liggett were the other Dents who competed. Gardiner was handicapped by a pair of strange shoes, and could not do himself justice in the pole vault. He did well in the high jump. Liggett also jumped well until he fell and wrenched his side. Duff performed well in the shot put.

As nearly all of these men will be back next year there is no reason why we should not repeat our success in 1913.

Everyone who attended the inter-faculty games will agree that Harold Campbell, '14 was the most finished runner on the track. To see him run is a pleasure in itself. Harold's first event was the mile, in which race he showed the few fans present that he was in a class by himself. The great little runner from O.A.C., Fraser, who gave him a hard run last year, was not fast enough to draw our Harold out. Setting the pace all the way, he ran the first half in 2.28, then loafed home an easy winner in 4.53 2-5.

Happy were the ladies and their stalwarts, as well as the general fans when he again faced the mark in the three mile, and their joy was gradually increased as he opened up a big lead and finished the event with a burst of speed that would do justice to a quarter miler, not only winning the race but also the hearts and hands of all those present. Many are the years past since Varsity has had such a good middle distance man and the R.C.D.S. are proud to have him as one of its members.

J. S. B.

---

Holmes, '16 ran a nice quarter mile. With a little more training next year he will be hard to defeat.

\* \* \*

Zimmerman ran a nice race in the relay, but the gap was too big to overcome. In a trial on Tuesday, George won the quarter, making it in 56 seconds. A stiff wind was blowing down the back stretch. This win entitles him to a place in the quarter at the inter-collegiate games. Congratulations, George.

Grant, '16 is worth looking after for next year.

\*     \*     \*

The Hya Yaka yell was lacking this year. Wiltse, our worthy leader of 1911 failed to appear—where was Wiltse?—where!!

\*     \*     \*

Gardiner has the sympathy of the Dents. Never mind. "Try, try again."

\*     \*     \*

Did anybody in the grand stand fail to see Scott?

\*     \*     \*

Did you miss the smile of Dr. Walter after the game? The win of the R.C.D.S. touched the right spot.

\*     \*     \*

Dr. Seccombe still smiles when he sees the boys who brought honor to the school. What we have we hold, Doctor!

\*     \*     \*

Godwin had the misfortune of being hurt playing against McGill in soccer, thus preventing him running in the hundred. He ran a good race in the quarter. Sorry he is leaving us this term.

\*     \*     \*

The smallest Faculty but the choicest athletes. Some runners, jumpers and weight men are the Dents.

\*     \*     \*

The best races of the day were the three mile and the hurdles. Dents to th fore again.

\*     \*     \*

The pumping of engine and lathe and the pulling of teeth is surely the cause of our weight men and jumpers being on top???

\*     \*     \*

The Dents were also to the fore with their lady friends. We win in all branches.

\*     \*     \*

It may not be known generally that there are five men at present at the Dental College who have obtained their Varsity T for prominence in athletics. They are F. Knight, L. S. Godwin, J. S. Bricker, E. H. Campbell and B. R. Garidner. H. V. Schwalm also has his 2nd team T for rugby.

\*     \*     \*

We extend our congratulations to Godwin, '13 who is captain of the Varsity 1st soccer team this year, also to Beeton, '15 who has made good on the same team.



### Basketball

The basketball team has reorganized for the season. Encouraged by their success in winning the Sifton cup last year, those in charge have decided to enter two teams this year. These teams will be Senior Dents, those from the senior and junior year, and Junior Dents, those from the first and second years. The only absentee from the senior team will be Decker. His place will probably be filled by Gardiner who was spare man last year; the other senior men are Vandervoort, McEwen, Robertson and Rutledge. The Juniors will have last year's freshmen which won the inter-year championship as well as this year's freshmen to pick from. By having two teams in the college the men will get much better practice than was the case last year.

The Hya Yaka is very sorry to learn that Zim, '15 had his collar-bone broken in a rugby practice recently.

### Gymnasium Classes

Beginning on Tuesday, November the fifth, classes will be held in the gymnasium every Tuesday and Thursday from 4.30 to 5.30 o'clock.

These classes are not held for the purpose of teaching "stunts," as it may appear to some, but the idea is to carry on a systematic course of exercise for all parts and every muscle of the body—particular attention being given to the organs of respiration and digestion. Then again this course in the gymnasium will serve to give recreation to the mind as well as to the body and will take away that tired languid feeling which is a result of working inside all day. The person who follows a course of systematic exercise not only preserves his **health** but gains **strength**, if he continues to follow up the exercise. We are told that when an organ or muscle loses its function it diminishes in size; on the contrary if we use an organ or muscle continually it is developed. In short, if we draw on Nature for more strength we get it; the exercise may be dumb-bells, Indian clubs, or shovelling coal, the result is almost the same.

Of course it is needless for me to say anything to students of Dentistry on the value of exercise, the bath, fresh air, recreation, etc., they know it perhaps better than I. But the fact remains that in previous years this privilege has not been used, and it was only after much discussion that the Board of the College again granted the use of the Assembly Hall to be used as a gymnasium. So I make this appeal through the pages of the Hya Yaka for **you** to attend.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space I have used, I am.

Respectfully yours,

B. R. GARDINER,

Physical Director



## Important Notice

Every monthly journal costs a considerable amount to keep up. Our Hya Yaka is by no means an exception. Now, fellows, this year's staff have certainly worked hard to make the paper a success and it is up to you to keep the ball rolling. As you will admit, it is absolutely impossible for the two on the business end to go daily to each individual and say, "Look here, fellow, do you want a pair of shoes to-day? Well go to Pink's shoe store, or if you want your shoes repaired, see the Varsity or for a marriage license see so and so," (This is no joke, ask the Juniors), so it is every student's **duty** to read the advertisements and patronize the people who patronize them. If you simply wont do this, sooner or later the paper will have to be discontinued owing to a lack of funds. The following is a list, look them up, and if you are only buying a collar button, for your own protection, mention the Hya Yaka!!

R. G. W., '14

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## 🍂 *PLUGGER POINTS* 🍂

Contributor to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the article is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All Plugger Points may be handed to Local Editor.

Winn, '13: "Isn't it funny?"

Wiltse, '13: "Isn't what funny?"

Winn, '13: "That we should have it raining soft water hard."

—The last seen of Winn, he was heading for the door.

\* \* \*

Pivnic, '13: "I see Mr. Rubenstein is dead."

Allison, '13: "Is he?"

Pivnic, '13: "No, Jacob."

\* \* \*

Scotty, '13: "Where is the best place to get a shave?"

Rutherford, '13: "The barber shop."

\* \* \*

Conductor (on street car): "What street do you want?"

Elliott, '14: "Hic-hic- a John—Oh, what have you got?"

\* \* \*

Landlady (to Godwin, '13): "I'll have to raise your rent neyt week."

Godwin, '13: "Thanks, awfully, because I can't raise it myself."

\* \* \*

Higley, '14: "Haven't you forgotten something?"

Fuller, '14: "Only my collar and tie."

\* \* \*

Elliott, '14: "Where are you rooming this year?"

Scott, '14: "My parents live in the city now,"

Elliott, '14: "You might ask the boys to tea now and again."

\* \* \*

Dr. Webster (holding up a small single row tooth brush):  
"Gentlemen, this is one of the best brushes for orthodontia."

Wiltse, '13: "Baby's Own, Knox's special."



Did anybody see Pinard's misplaced eyebrow?

\* \* \*

Harriman, '16 (to clerk in Temple Pattison): "I want a tray like the one I got the other day."

Clerk: "Why do you want another?"

Harriman, '16: "I spoiled the last. Some wax got on it."

\* \* \*

Dr. Watt: "This is the first time I have seen you in the dissecting room since you registered."

McPhee: "Well, doctor, it was the fault of the Sox.

Dr. Watt: "What sox?"

McPhee: "The Red Sox and the Paragon score board."

\* \* \*

If you wish to have a group taken at the Falls, consult Doyle,  
'13.

\* \* \*

Pelkey, '16: "You take the cosy corner, Alyce."

Alyce: "No, dear, you take it."

Pelkey, '16: "There is room for both of us."

\* \* \*

Sweitzer, '13: "The Y.M.C.A. Kaiser is doing splendid work among the heathen Freshies."

\* \* \*

Siegel, '16: "Where are my mud teeth?"

Reid, '16: "I just cut them up. I was short of clay."

\* \* \*

Black, '15: "Scott did fine in the shot put. He is cerainly some heaver."

Soules, '14: "He worked on the boat two seasons."

\* \* \*

Moose Goodhand, '15: "What do you think they will do to President Roosevelt's assassin?"

Bill Weir, '15: "This is the season for shooting Bull. Moose, didn't you know that?"

\* \* \*

Doyle, '13: "What is the matter, old man?"

Winn, '13: "I feel all broken up."

Doyle, '13: "Oh, I understand. You fell down the front steps last night."



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# The HYA YAKA

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1912

No. 2

## *Duty*

HE Truth comes to us more and more the longer we live, that on what field, or in what uniform, or with what arms we do our duty, matters very little, or even what our duty is, great or small, splendid or obscure—only to find our duty certainly and somewhere, or somehow, to do it faithfully, makes us good, strong, happy and useful men, and tunes our lives into some feeble echo of the life of God.

—*Phillips Brooks*

## Ethics

From a lecture by C. N. Johnson, before Melbourne Dental Students' Society, July 24th, 1912.

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I have been asked to address the students of this Institute on the subject of "Ethics." I believe that that one word contains within it more of consequence for the dental profession, for the members of the medical profession, or any other profession, than any other one word. I want to try if I can to briefly point out something of what I conceive to be the distinction between the "Ethics" of professionalism and that of trade. A commercial man deals with commodities. I have nothing to say in detraction of either the business or the commercial man, who may be as honorable as anyone else, but still his relations to the world are entirely different from yours when you go out to practise. The commercial man deals with things, you as professional men have to deal not with commodities or things, but with persons. That is the distinction that I want you always to remember, and in your relationship with the people whom you are to serve later in your life, always keep that distinction in view, ever recollect that you are under a different relationship to the people you serve from that of the commercial man or the tradesman who stands behind the counter and sells goods. You have a very much higher responsibility than they for this reason; when a customer comes to the counter to buy a piece of calico or a piece of silk, he knows something about the article he or she may be buying. The tradesman cannot impose on the credulity of the customer, because he knows what he is examining. But a patient coming to a professional man knows nothing whatever about the character of the services he is purchasing. Therefore, the professional man has a special knowledge different from that of the individual who comes to accept his services. In that relationship there lies upon the professional man a moral obligation which is not cast upon the man in trade. Keeping that idea in mind, I want to impress on you this one fundamental fact, that if you are to take your proper status as professional men you must have a certain relationship with the people whom you serve—you must place yourself upon honor never to impose upon the ignorance of those who come to take your chair. It is possible for you as dentists, as it is for medical men in their practice, to impose on the individual because of his ignorance of the services to be rendered by you or the medical man. In that light I want to say to you that every man who accepts a Diploma as a professional man, places himself in a different relationship to society, to the community, or to the Commonwealth from that of the man who deals in barter or in trade.

Now, boys, it has come to my knowledge at times with my relationship with the profession that men have sunk their souls so deeply as to impose upon their patients. The temptation to impose upon patients may be great under certain conditions, because of the ignor-



ance to which I have already alluded, but the very fact of that ignorance should raise you above any possible suspicion of imposition upon those who seek your services. I have the theory that the moment the patient takes the chair of a dentist and places himself or herself under his care, there is a moral obligation cast upon the dentist very much higher than any business obligation concerned in the transaction. I want to see the dental profession attain to such a high ethical tone that there shall never be any reflection upon it as a whole. I would like to pause here and say, for the honor of the dental profession, that considering the peculiar temptations to which its members are subject, the peculiar relationship a dentist sustains towards his patient—and in doing so, I must pay a tribute to the older men who have made dentistry what it is—that there has been less reflection upon dentistry than upon any other profession with which I am familiar. I say that advisedly of my own country. I know nothing of the conditions prevailing in Australia, but have sufficient confidence in the profession to go over the world and make that assertion. I make it at home, and I am proud to do so. We have nothing to blush for as dentists. The burden of maintaining that reputation rests upon you young men here to-day. I want to indicate the relationship you are to sustain to the people—a relationship which sets you apart from the average individual doing business in the average way. In saying that I do not want to create the slightest impression in your mind that you are to consider yourself superior to other men and women, but because you have accepted dentistry as your calling, you have accepted a responsibility and a moral obligation, which I hope you will never find yourself forgetting. In that view of the case we in America have formulated a code of "Ethics." I want to confess my ignorance, and to say that I know nothing about the code of "Ethics" adopted by the profession in Australia, but I do know that of America.

Many years ago when the American Dental Association was organized, a code of "Ethics" was formulated, on the basis of the medical code of "Ethics" which had been in existence for very many years in America. Some three years ago our Illinois State Dental Society, which has a membership of between seventeen and eighteen hundred men, decided that the old code of "Ethics" might probably be made the subject of revision, with the object of rendering it a little more definite, that the lines might be drawn a little more closely, and I was appointed a committee of one to formulate a new code of "Ethics," which I did. I am sorry I have not a copy of it with me, but I am going to try and tell you something of what it involves; it is very short. The gist of it is simply the Golden Rule, supplemented by a few definite instructions to the dentists who expect to become members of one of our dental societies. When becoming a member he is obliged to sign and abide by that code of "Ethics." The most necessary thing it appeared to me, was to define more accurately some of the provisions which were formerly a trifle vague. One of the new things I introduced into that code applied to something I hope you know nothing about in Australia. I am going to refer to it now, so that when the number of your dentists increases, and you have drifted off into specialties of various kinds, you may not make the mistake that was at one time

made in America. I was absolutely dumfounded when it was intimated to me before I wrote this code, that the practice I am about to allude to was in vogue in certain places in America, that when a general practitioner referred a patient to a specialist—say, for instance, a specialist in orthodontia—he received a certain percentage of the fee which was called a commission. I began to look into that matter. I found we had some specialists in the City of Chicago who were sagely considering the advisability of formulating some kind of a commission with the idea of rewarding the general practitioner for referring the patient to the specialist. Now we have one term in America that accurately described that sort of thing—I do not know whether it has been used here—we call it “graft.” If you ever hear that word “graft” I want you to despise it. When I heard that I called up on the ‘phone one of the oldest specialists in Chicago, and said, “I hear you are going to have a meeting to consider the matter of commissions?” He did not like the tone of my voice. He replied, “No, I want to talk it over with the men to see——” I interrupted him with “One moment, do not go any farther. You call that meeting off at once. Don’t you ever meet in the City of Chicago to consider this question of commission between the general practitioner and the specialist. Because if you do, I shall attack it in an editorial. I shall bring it before our society and shall make it uncomfortable for you if you do not stop it.” That meeting was called off. (Applause.)

When I formulated this code of “Ethics,” I inserted the following clause: “It shall be considered unprofessional for any member of the dental profession to either pay or receive a commission for referring patients from one practitioner to another.” Every man in America who signs that code of “Ethics” must sign that clause. I believe I have done something to shut out from the dental profession in America that abomination, that hydra-headed monster “graft.” (Applause.) I do not need to go any further into the details of that code in regard to the privileges of advertising. We have had our advertising dentists in America, as I suppose you have in Australia. I think probably we have suffered more from them than you. I want to encourage you by saying they are not flourishing to-day as they formerly were. When I say that I am making no personal criticism of the advertising man—I want to look at the question from his as well as my own point of view—but I do believe it is an abomination for a professional man to place a glaring advertisement in the papers. That has been defined in the code of “Ethics.” There is no restriction on the placing of a small card with the dentist’s name, address, telephone number, and consultation hours, but that card must not be made a display.

In the campaign of education we have been carrying on in America we have enlisted the co-operation of the daily press; the public press is the main factor in the education of the people at large, and no movement can be made permanent which has not behind it popular sentiment. In our campaign of education we have taken varying methods of bringing dental matters before the people as they affect the health of the community and the individual. During last January, February and



March, I had the privilege of lecturing a great deal before large audiences. Those lectures were extensively recorded in the daily press, and were thus widely circulated. In enlisting the aid of the daily press in this movement you did one thing we never dreamt of doing—we have discouraged the advertiser who goes in for display advertising in the daily papers. That is being wiped out. But in this, as in all other things, we must look at both sides of the matter. We do not feel that it is our prerogative to take away the financial support which the daily press gets from advertisements. If they give us column after column when reporting dental matters we should afford them some compensation. In Illinois there are daily papers which refuse to display dental advertisements. When the papers have done a thing like that we have said to our society members, "Place one of your little cards in the paper." A large proportion of the Society may do that, and pay a reasonable sum for it. I think the time will come when the public press will not want them to do even that, but until we reach the point where the Press, as well as the people, can see the significance of this movement, we must not lose sight of the Press point of view. Still, it is difficult to get dental men who have never before had a card in the paper to place therein even one of the most modest description. In all these things we want to keep within the bounds of the code of "Ethics" and see the other man's point of view. As I said a moment ago, I am not criticising the men who were advertising—some of them were brought up in that way; it was born in their system, they could not help it, and I am sorry for them. (Laughter and applause.) It has sometimes been our privilege to get hold of a man who has disgraced his profession by advertising and show him the correct point of view, to bring him into the true ethical ranks of dentistry. I have been criticised myself for encouraging this kind of man. On one occasion I made a strenuous effort to get a man into our Society who had been an advertiser. I said, "I care not what a man has done; I do not know the motives behind his actions, what may have been influencing him; I care not what a man has done; I might have done the same thing myself under the same conditions; I might have fallen just as he has; nor do I care so much where he stands to-day—the significant thing to me is the direction in which he is going. I do not care where a man has arrived at, but I do care for his present inclination, and if that poor unfortunate who has been down in the dirt is trying to climb up and be a gentleman, I will take him by the arm and help lift him, rather than put my foot on his neck and keep him down." (Applause.) I may have done harm by taking that stand, but I am willing to answer for whatever harm I have done in that way, and in that spirit I believe we have brought many of these men into our ranks. I believe to-day, though we may have some glaring exceptions, the profession is cleaner in America than it was before. I am sure it is in Australia—cleaner than it has ever been in the history of the profession.

I want to make this a heart to heart talk with you boys and girls, not a lecture. I said a moment ago that I believe that when a man accepted a Diploma, he accepted greater responsibilities than rested on the shoulders of a person dealing in trade. I think that applies, not merely to the business relationship, but more to the moral obliga-



tion. I did not come here to moralize, but I am going to tell you a few things as I tell them to my own boys at times when this matter appeals to me in all its seriousness. I expect in the exigencies of dental practice there are such relationships and confidences developed that there is at times a temptation that does not come to the average man in the average pursuits of life. I want to impress upon you the fact that, unless you can develop that particular stamina which will make you withstand all those temptations, you were never cut out for a dentist. If you have gone on for a while and have found yourself failing and stumbling—I do not mind the man stumbling who gets up and makes a determination not to fall again—but if you go on and say, as I have had men acknowledge to me, that you could not do any better, I want to say to you, for God's sake, for the sake of the Profession, get out of it now before you go another step. But I do not believe that is going to be necessary; I believe every man has it within him, if he will take himself in hand and develop his manhood, to withstand all the temptations that may come to him. The trouble is (and I am not for a moment, boys, belittling our teachers), that our instructors have not gone seriously enough into that aspect of the case when facing our boys on the benches. All over the world they have not taken this matter seriously enough to heart; they have not drilled into the boys, for some reason (I do not know why), those fundamental questions of morals and ethics to which the boys are entitled when placed under their instruction. I think the obligation with regard to the dental student goes infinitely beyond the mere imparting of technical and scientific knowledge. If we take that interest in the boys that I think we should, we may at times be charged with going outside our function. It may be said that it is the function of the home and the parents, but I think when the boys come under my ministrations—I like to look at it in that way—I am to them at least a professional parent. The seriousness of the attitude of the professional man to the public impresses me in such a way that I cannot go through a single lesson of our college without dwelling on this matter. Remember, I am not coming to you with advice, with criticism, but merely with a few suggestions which I bring before you on the basis of an experience with the dental profession as intimate as that of any other man in the world to-day. (Applause.) I have grown up with the boys—I am only a boy myself—I hope I shall never get over being a boy—I have had that intimacy with the men coming into the profession, and with older men in it, and have watched this matter very carefully.

As a concluding word, I may say that I have made one note, "The Essentials of Success," and it fits right into the things I have been talking about. It is this, that in studying men and their careers, I have never yet seen a single man in the dental or the medical profession, no matter how great or brilliant he may have been mentally, no matter how dexterous he may have been with his fingers, I have never seen one single instance in all my professional career where a man has attained to true and permanent success who has not had some recognition of the facts I have been dwelling on to-day. There is a relationship between material success and morality. No man can do what is wrong without suffering the consequences.

“Our acts our angels are, for good or ill,  
The fatal shadows that walk by us still.”

I have seen that illustrated time and again where a man has gone wrong, has gone into saloons—I am not here to tell you not to drink or smoke—but I know men who have done these various things, and I do know that where a man has gone on doing what is not right, even though he may delude himself with the idea that neither the public or his own family know anything about it, there is one individual who does—himself! It is worse for him to know that than for anyone else to know it. No man can go on in such a career without defeating himself in the end, no matter what may be his brilliancy and ability. (Applause.) Some of you boys may smile at this because you cannot foresee these things, but you will remember them some day. Every boy who goes out of this Institution and goes wrong will remember these things when he reaches my age, as I do at this moment. I have not studied human nature intimately without forming a conviction as to the ultimate of any man's career. There are other things I might dwell on in that regard, but the time is going on, and I never like to keep a class of boys too long; still, I will mention one other thing to you. It is impossible for you as you sit on those benches to realise in its true sense what a heritage you are coming into. It could not be expected, and I know it was so when I was a boy; I did not realise what I owed to the men who preceded me. You are taking up the work to-day where the older men have left it off, you are reaping the benefit of many years' service on the part of the older men. I am not making a plea for the old men, because, as I said a moment ago, I am one of the boys myself; but I say to you, as I do to my own boys at home, that whenever you hear the name of an old pioneer in dentistry, no matter where you may be, even if you be in a snow-storm (and we have snowstorms in America), take off your hat to him. (Laughter and applause.) We may detect something obsolete in the methods of the older men. I should hope that no man would want to stay exactly where his teacher left him. I am sure the teachers never want you to remain still, they desire you to develop; but remember that no matter how inadequate or insufficient the methods of the older men may seem to you and to me, they have had to get every bit of that out of their own experience. They have brought to you an accumulation of knowledge which they have gained in the school of hard knocks. Many of these men never had the advantages of a college training. So, boys, I want you to have consideration for the older men in the profession. When I get before the older men, I say to them as I do to you to-day, that we must depend upon the spirit, the impulse of the younger men, to bring the profession to a higher grade than it has attained in the past. The old man looks to the young man for work, and the young man should look to the old for counsel. If every dentist in Australia will pull shoulder to shoulder with his “fellows”—I do not care what other countries may do—you will advance.

You must do your part in the general movement aside from your duties as professional men and dentists. You must aid the development of the Commonwealth in which you live—study its history, its



customs, its needs, and take a vital interest in the affairs of the people. Do not become that abominable infinitesimality, a little one-horse dentist who sees nothing but the cavity of a tooth. (Laughter and applause.) Think of the great moving heart of the people around you, and, as we say in America, "play the game," play it to the limit, be a man in any community in which you live. (Applause.) In America we have had dentists who were mayors of their city, and who took positions on the boards of education. In Chicago we have one dentist who is a member of the department of health of that city, and when I tell you that that city has a population of two and a quarter millions, you can appreciate the significance of that statement. I want our boys to come out into the world and become integral parts of the community in which they live, always with the idea that every move they make is going to be summed up as having been made by a dentist. (Applause.) Let your career be such that you will never have it said of you that you have dragged the reputation of dentistry in the dust. I have the greatest confidence in what these young men are going to do.

## Taxes

The taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might the more easily discharge them; but we have many others and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our *Idleness*, three times as much by our *Pride*, and four times as much by our *Folly*; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement.

*To remove a broken burr or broach from a root canal.*—With a fine drill in the hand piece, go up the canal and loosen the broken piece as much as possible. Then placing the nozzle of the water syringe directly against the opening into the root canal, force the water into it, keeping the patient's lips closed at the time. Almost invariably the broken piece will be dislodged by the force of the water, and will be carried out of the canal.

"There was a young Senior so rash

As to grow a dear little moustache.

When asked why he did so,

He said, "Do not kid so;

With the fair ones I make quite a splash."

—Apologies to Vic.

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Some people are born with a hare-lip, and in that they differ from Pinard. He can acquire a hair-lip in two weeks' time. It is to be hoped that Farmer Bros. will be able to retouch his negative and so make this abnormality as inconspicuous as possible in his photo for Torontonensis.



## Saving an Old Tooth

"A little nonsense now and then  
Is relished by the best of men."

The doctor stretched my mouth open until he could see my heart beat. Then he said cautiously, "I think we can save that tooth." Running a long, inquisitive wire into the tooth to a depth of about sixteen inches, he stirred up something known as a "nerve." In response to my fervent yell, he asked, "Does that hurt?" I wiped the tears out of my eyes, and said simply, "Yes." Then he got some Zohn-Artzt crowbars and pried here and there at the tooth, occasionally waking up that cussed nerve, which had been growling ever since at its uncereemonious handling. Then he said, "We will have to kill the nerve first, and fill the tooth afterwards."

"How long will that take?" I asked, anxiously."

"Oh, you can't tell about that," he replied; "you can have it pulled if you prefer it," he added. I went to the glass and smiled at myself. It was as I feared. That tooth was yanked out, my smile was ruined.

There is nothing so unpleasant as a fore-shortened smile. The absence of a tooth at either end of it gives it a wolfish character. A tooth out of the centre of a smile simply wrecks it. No, I could not afford to have that tooth pulled.

Stimulated then by the strongest ingredient in the male character, viz., vanity, I resolved to take my medicine, and so the pact was made.

I began to make regular trips to his office, and soon become innured to scenes that at first chilled the glad blood in my veins and caused the soft and significant goose-pimples to start from my flesh as a trumpet call. People with a strained expression of countenance met there, and the doctor's little room, which I had mentally named the chamber of horrors, re-echoed with groans, yells, and imprecations. And yet he was a gentle-hearted man. He did not revel in those pandemoniums of whoops and sobs, but the stern necessities of dentistry compelled them.

His instruments of torture, called by courtesy dental tools, were many and varied. He was very skilful in his profession, and when he took a job, he did it in first-class style. The dental tools are simply copies, in miniature of articles used in the Spanish Inquisition, and on refractory prisoners in the Tower of London. There are monkey-wrenches, rasps, files, gouges, cleavers, picks, squeezers, drills, daggers, little crowbars, punches, chisels, pincers, and long wire feelers with prehensile, palpitating tips, that can reach down through roots of a throbbing tooth and fish up a yell from your inner consciousness. When a painstaking dentist cannot hurt you with cold steel, he lights a small alcohol lamp and heats one of his little spades red hot, and hovers over you with an expectant smile.

Then he deftly inserts this into your mouth, and when you give a yell, he says, "Does that hurt?"

Well, the first thing to do was to kill that nerve. The nerve is a long, starved angle-worm growth that starts in the tooth somewhere and grows down and up with three distinct tentacles or feelers. One of these connects with your brain, one with your heart, and the other with your soul. Every time the nerve is touched, an electric shock goes to each of these terminal points, and you feel as if you had been shot, stabbed and burned with a hot iron at one, and the same time.

The doctor toyed with this nerve of mine for some weeks. Whenever the combination was made, I used to kick out with one foot and cry, "Aw!" or grab his hand and say appealingly, "Oh, don't." Then he would say, "We won't hurt you."

Sometimes he would lull me into a fancied security, and I would be counting 300, or saying to myself, "Even this will pass away," when all of a sudden 4,000 rattlesnakes would dart their venom into me simultaneously, a hundred mules would kick me, a score of bumble bees would stick their stingers into me, and the world would come to an end. Then I would know he had stepped on the nerve with the "teaser." The "teaser" is the boss "feeler," being fine as horse-hair and of the most undoubted yell-producing power.

After a long while the nerve capitulated. I had lost eleven pounds in the process, but a great gain had been made. The tooth was now as tender as a mush-and-milk poultice, and even to tickle it with an ostrich tip would produce exquisite agony. He used to sooth it from time to time with various lotions, and finally he began to quarry out the dead tooth tissue a little. This was gruesome work, for there were tender places all over the tooth, as thick as spots on a leopard, and every time he jammed a chisel into one of them, I almost fainted. I was kept in a continuous cold sweat for weeks thinking about it before I went, going through with it while I was at the office, and thinking about it after I had left.

After he had amused himself by blasting and digging out a lot of little galleries in the upper part of the tooth, he began to treat the root apertures.

This is a most ingenious and refined cruelty, and by some dentists is preferred even to nerve killing. The process is first to feel around with the "teaser" on the sensitive roots; next to put a little cotton dipped in carbolic or nitric acid, creosote or turpentine, around the teaser and stick it away down into the same place. This hurts powerfully. It cleanses the roots of impurities, though. A lighted match would be less painful, but the aperture is not large enough to admit one. After this some cotton filling is stuffed in and you are told to come back in three days. That night you wake up at twelve o'clock with "your soul in arms and ready for the fray." You dig out all the filling and pace up and down the room, saying at intervals, "Oh, gosh! why didn't I have it pulled?"

Then you go back and the treatment is renewed. The doctor varied the upper filling by putting in hard rubber filling after awhile. This is put in soft and hardens after it gets cold.

When you wake up with this hurting you at night, you can't get it out. A red-hot hairpin may get some of it out, but you are



liable to glance off and get your gums into the sear and yellow. So you generally recoup by taking the Lord's name, as you say, in vain, but it soothes you, anyway.

When the roots are ready to fill, a gladsome joy pervades your entire system. The birds sing, the skies are bright, roses bloom, men and women are better, the whole world has changed in the twinkling of an eye. The day the roots are filled, you go home and kiss your mother, and eat your supper on both sides of your mouth. For, mark you, when a tooth is being filled, the jaw it adorns is practically side-tracked, until the crucifixion is over.

The last scene in the drama was when the doctor put in the top filling. The roots had already been plugged with a putty that had hardened into a regular tooth cement. I lay back in the chair and the tap, tap of the hammer and plugger sounded as melodious as Joquin Miller's line of "A woodpecker pounded a pine-top shell."

I was wrapt in a dream of delicious joy. Not like some of my acquaintances would I be forced to launch myself into society with a fragmentary, misfit smile. No, indeed. And when the whole thing was through, I shook the doc's hand, and he told me that he had never meant all along to so kill me by inches, but that dentistry was dentistry.

Then I went to the glass, and smiled. "Veni, vidi, vici."—Chicago Herald.

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## Artificial Roots for False Teeth

To complete false teeth, a dentist of Wichita, Kan., has invented an artificial root, by means of which an entire new set of sound teeth can be placed in a jaw from which all the natural teeth and roots have been removed. To prove that his invention is of practical value, he recently took with him to the convention of the National Dental Association in Washington, a Wichita attorney, who has a number of these artificial roots in his jaws.

Two hollow, cylindrical instruments, one chisel-edged and the other with a saw-tooth edge, are used to make a hole, respectively, in the gum and in the bony tissue in which the roots grow. Into this hole a crate-like framework of platinum is fitted. The tissue grows through the interstices of the framework, and six weeks after the operation the mental root is firmly fastened, practically a part of the jaw.

On top of the latticed cylinder, forming the root, is a metal disk having a slot, into which another disk is fitted; and upon this latter an artificial tooth or bridge is built up in the ordinary way. When a whole jaw is to be fitted with teeth, about six roots are set and the space between them is bridged.

The platinum root is impervious to acids and does not injure the tissue which grows about it. The exhibition of the artificial root excited much interest among dentists from all parts of the country.



## Hullo!

W'en you see a man in woe  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"  
Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do?"  
"How's the world a-usin' you?"  
Slap the fellow on the back,  
Bring yer han' down with a whack;  
Waltz right up, an' don't go slow,  
Grin an' shake an' say "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? O sho!  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"  
Rags is but a cotton roll  
Jest for wrappin' up a soul.  
An' a soul is worth a true  
Hale and hearty "How d'ye do?"  
Don't wait for the crowd to go,  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"

W'en big vessels meet, they say,  
They saloot an' sail away,  
Jest the same are you an' me—  
Lonesome ships upon a sea.  
Each one sailing his own jog  
For a port beyond the fog,  
Let yer speaking trumpet blow,  
Lift yer horn an' say "Hullo!"

Say "Hullo" and "How d'ye do?"  
Other folks are good as you.  
W'en yer leave yer house of clay,  
Wanderin' in the Far-away,  
W'en you travel through the strange  
Country t'other side the range,  
Then the souls you've cheered will know  
Who ye be, an' say "Hullo!"

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It seems hardly credible that any of our sedate Seniors should be found guilty of deliberate falsehoods, but after reading some of the biographies recently written, what else are we to think?

## The Students' Parliament

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These remarks are intended to give the students of the R.C.D.S., in general, and the Freshmen class in particular, an idea of what the parliament expects from you, and what you should expect from it.

First of all, it is impossible for the student body to have successful sessions of parliament if the students do not turn out. In past years there has always been this difficulty to contend with, but this year, I feel sure that such will not be the case, since we had such a good turn-out at our last meeting. I also feel that those who were present at that meeting would not miss the next, but would bring others out with them.

What you should expect from this organization:—

It is admitted by all, that breadth of education for the dentist of to-day is not only valuable, but indispensable, that if we begin the special education of a dentist, or in fact, anyone, too soon, without a solid basis of training, we shall cause an injury to him. Men to-day are not only subjected to a severe professional competition, but they are forced into public life and into politics. They have duties not only to themselves and their professors, but to the community in which they reside.

Within the last few years the Dental Profession has made such rapid progress, that the laity have been unable to follow, and consequently there is a gap between the dentist of to-day and his patient. It is quite obvious then, that the dentist of to-day should be able to educate. He should be able to talk to the patient in such a manner that he will inspire confidence, and the patient will see that he knows what he is talking about.

At the meeting of the Students' Parliament, every student has an opportunity to get up and make known his opinions and view points, and each time he takes advantage of this he becomes more confident in himself, and is therefore more able to talk in a free, and convincing manner. As Josh Billings puts it—"Every time you speak, say something."

In conclusion, I hope that the students have these advantages in mind, and that there will be a good turnout at our regular meetings, held on the first Monday of each month at 8 p.m.

A. D. McPHERSON,

President.

## Freshman Elections

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President—Ross H. Wing.

Vice-President—E. R. Bier.

Secretary—W. G. McDowell.

3rd Vice-Chairman of At Home Committee—J. E. Pilkey.

Two Members At Home Committee—R. M. Anderson, F. Canning.

Two Members Decorating Committee—S. Pearlman, J. A. Plunkett,

Representative R.D.S.—L. D. McLaurin.

“ Soccer—H. R. Conway.

“ Rugby—L. S. Smith.

“ Hockey—E. S. McBride.

“ Handball—S. J. Hughes.

“ Track Club—W. F. Holmes.

“ Basketball—J. H. Reid.

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When a pair of red lips are upturned to your own,

With no one to gossip about it.

Do you pray for endurance to let them alone?

Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it.

When a sly little hand you're permitted to seize

With a velvety softness about it.

Dou think you can drop it with never a squeeze?

Well, maybe you can—but I doubt it.

When a tapering waist is in reach of your arm,

With a wonderful plumpness about it,

Do you argue the point 'twixt the good and the harm?

Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it.

And if by these tricks you should capture a heart,

With a womanly softness about it,

Will you guard it, and keep it, and act the good part?

Well, maybe you will—but I doubt it.

\* \* \*

Bill Weir, '15—"I admire a man who says the right thing at the right moment."

Elliott, '14—"So do I, particularly when I'm thirsty."



# THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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Assistant Business Manager—J. H. REID, '16

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Vol. XI.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1912.

No. 2

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## Editorials

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On a previous page of this journal, reference has been made to the meetings of the Students' Parliament, and the advantages to be gained therefrom. Now it may not seem necessary to say anything more about this splendid organization, which under the capable and energetic leadership of A. D. MacPherson, is bound to be a greater success than in previous years. It is for the other organizations and institutions, in connection with the College, as well, that I plead. We as students, cannot afford to miss the opportunities they present. The Royal Dental Society, where we meet with the leading men of our profession, and hear discussions on live topics, cannot help but awaken in us enthusiasm and love for our work. The social functions, the dances, the meeting of people, all tend to broaden us and give us a free and easy manner among strangers, and banish any awkwardness or difference, which is a great handicap to so many dentists.

So, you see, apart from all pleasure we may derive, just as a mere business proposition, how essential it is that we let no opportunities for improving ourselves slip by. To a certain extent, it is for this reason we are coming down here to school. It is partly for this that we are paying our fees. We sometimes squeal, because our fees are so heavy, and they undoubtedly are, but do we receive

full value for our money paid out? The same rule applies in buying anything. If a man pays a good price for an article and then is indifferent as to its being of full weight, he does not show much wisdom.

A certain professor of philosophy in the University of Michigan says that "the student is an ass—it is hard to make him look ahead twenty years." While it may be rather strong to place the student in this category, yet there are certain things he does during his college course, that would at least show a degree of kinship to our long-eared friend, and I think that neglect to take advantage of our opportunities, is one of the indications.

We do not intend to be little one-horse dentists in some dead hole, where there is nothing to do but sit on a soap box in the general store, and read last month's newspaper. No, we hope to be something more than that; to take our proper place in the community we live in and be of some service.

So let us look ahead into the bright future, and so utilize our time and energies here at college, that when we leave it we can do so with nothing to regret but the separation of friends and school-mates.

J. W. R.

\* \* \* \* \*

It might not be out of place just here to express our appreciation of Mrs. Burns' efforts to make the extracting room, otherwise known as the "chamber of horrors," respectable enough to take patients into. We now have a proper method of sterilizing our hands, and also a new electric instrument sterilizer has been installed. We take up the forceps, with a degree of assurance that they are aseptic and fit to place in the patient's mouth.

At first it was difficult to become used to the new order of things, everything was so neat and tidy that we couldn't find anything, but as we become initiated, we all agree that the new way is better than the old.

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### U. M. C. A. Notes

The Dental College Executive of the U. of T. Y.M.C.A., wish to inform the students that there is a Bible study class held in the patients' waiting room, ground floor R.C.D.S., at 3 p.m., on Sundays. The class is lead by Mr. Thomas Gibson, a prominent lawyer of the city. Those taking advantage of this opportunity, will find the lessons and discussions very profitable. Everybody made welcome.

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## Personals

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We are sorry to report the illness of Dr. Seccombe, who has recently suffered from a severe attack of appendicitis. The Superintendent has undergone a successful operation at the Wellesley Hospital, and is doing as well as can be expected. We wish him a speedy recovery.

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The College had a distinguished visitor in Arthur Hopewell-Smith, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., Eng., who is on his way to the Dental Convention at Rochester, N.Y. Dr. Smith is a recognized authority on Dental Histology, and has written largely on that subject.

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Dr. DeFord, wife of the Dean of The Drake Dental College, Iowa, paid a visit to our College. She gave some very instructive clinics in the use of somnoform in cavity preparation.

---

Mrs. G. E. Burns, who has recently been added to the faculty, comes to the R.C.D.S., with an exceptional training. She is a graduate from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and has done post graduate work in the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. She has put heart and soul into her work, and she is bound to be a success.

---

Our friends, Frank Shaw, Drs. Arthur Hineks, and A. H. Mabey, all made flying visits to their Alma Mater.

---

We are sorry to see that Bricker and Zinn have been injured in rugby. Joe dislocated his shoulder, while Zinn broke his collar bone. Give them credit, fellows.

---

We are glad to see Carl Waldron, M.B., with us again. Carl has taken the combined course in Medicine and Dentistry.

---

Just before going to press, a report has come in saying that Dr. Badgley's car is still in the same place.



## Then, Later, and After

By Rupert Broadfoot.

---

When you climb out of the taxi  
    (For you're doing it in style),  
You think that you're in clover,  
    For there's honey in her smile.  
You hustle to the ball-room,  
    Don your pumps and find your girl,  
Meet some fair ones, talk some small talk,  
    Mingle in the giddy whirl.  
You'll likely think,—

Here is my native element:  
    The waxed floor is dandy fine,  
Bonnie is a perfect waltzer  
    And the music is like wine.  
I could dance from now till doom,  
    Yes, forever and a day.  
O, the potent sweet allurements  
    In her graceful sylph-like sway!

When the little hop is over,  
    And you're sitting on your bed,  
You contemplate your program  
    And the darnfool things you said.  
You toss your wilted collar,  
    And your nifty lawn cravat  
On the chair beside your dress coat  
    And your eight-plunk opera hat.  
You're apt to say:—

Well, of all the dubs since Adam lived  
    I'm the rankest and the worst.  
In this fool competition,  
    I should get the medal first.  
It always costs like blazes  
    When I social honors seek,  
This will make an awful hole in  
    That lonely six-a-week.

When you waken in the morning,  
    Hours past the cold grey dawn,  
You wonder if its worth it  
    As you stretch and blink and yawn.  
You hustle to your lecture,  
    Feeling like a half-baked lobster,  
And you murmur dully then:  
    I hereby resolve:—

To cut out this idle fussing,  
Seeking sport in hours late.  
I will go no more to dances,  
Let the others dissipate.  
I will stay at home and study,  
Soak my dress suit in the pawn,  
(So you will my gay carouser  
Till the next affair is on.)

---

### Successful At-Home

The second informal dance this session, was held Wednesday evening, November 13th, in the Assembly Hall of the College, and as usual, was a great success, due principally to the earnest co-operation of At-Home Committee, upon which the real progress of any committee or society depends. The working together in a spirit of harmony and hopefulness for a common cause, produces results which means success.

The hall with its beautifully polished floor was artistically decorated with pennants of nearly all the different faculties and colleges and cleverly draped with pale blue and garnet bunting.

About 150 tripped to the divine strains emanating from "Rusty" Beare's orchestra. Too much praise cannot be given "Rusty" for his fine selection and liberal encores. Unfortunately our patronesses were unable to be with us, due in most cases to illness, but trust this will not occur again.

A unique feature of the function greatly enjoyed by all, was a "moonlight" waltz, during which all the lights but one were turned off. For succeeding "moonlights," the committee will endeavor to arrange an electric lantern to throw rays of different colored lights over the dancers.

J. R. D.

Chairman.

---

We have been wondering how long it took certain Seniors to practise posing for their "Torontonensis" picture. From the number of weird, original poses, their efforts were not without success.

•   •   •

Jack Doyle rides to school every day in his "Cadillac." Some class to the Irish.



## *The Sporting World*



### Intercollegiate Games.

Of the sixteen men on the Varsity track team for the Intercollegiate meet on October 18th, five were students of the Dental College. They were: J. S. Bricker, E. H. Campbell, J. K. Scott, D. J. Sutherland and G. Zimmerman. They made a good showing, scoring one-third of the total number of points made by Varsity.

J. S. Bricker was second for the all-round championship, scoring 13 points. First in the pole-vault, first in the broad jump, and second in the hurdles. In the pole-vault, he raised his own intercollegiate record from 11 feet to 11 feet 4 inches.

E. H. Campbell was tie for third place in the all-round championship, with 10 points. First in the mile, and first in the three miles. In the mile, he lowered the record from 4.36 to 4.31 2-5.

J. K. Scott was second in the shot put.

G. Zimmerman was fourth in the quarter-mile, being less than two feet behind the second man.

D. J. Sutherland was picked for the relay team, which won the relay race by default.

All the Dents on the Varsity track team this year were men of Class '14. Some record for the juniors! Of the three records broken at the games, two were broken by the Dents.

There was a splendid turnout of Dents to both the interfaculty, and intercollegiate games. Keep it up, fellows! That's the spirit that helps to win championships.

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### Soccer.

On Monday, October 21st, Dents played Senior Arts, and were defeated by 4 to 3. At half time Dents led by 2 to 0; but in the second half, Arts took a brace and finished very strong, scoring 4 goals to Dents' 1. The stars for the Dents were McEwen, Stitt, Gardiner and Brown.

On Monday, November 4th, Dents and School played a tie game in the senior soccer series. The score was 0—0.

Dents lined up as follows:—Goal, Roos; full backs, Harris and Brown; half backs, Atkey, Bailey and Rutledge; forwards, Tucker, Conway, Sutherland, McEwen and Gardiner.

On Saturday, November 9th, Dents were defeated by City Teachers by 5 to 2. Half time score, 4—1. The Teachers have not been beaten this year, and are winners of the senior soccer series. McGregor played a splendid game for Dents.



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**Rugby Football.**

In their first Mulock Cup game of the season, Dents were defeated by the strong St. Michael's College team by 28—0. Half time score, 14—0. It was St. Michaels' ninth consecutive win this season, and they played remarkably good football; while Dents, on the other hand, had had scarcely any practice and were not in shape. The Saints gained much ground on combined passing runs by their backs. For Dents, Stewart, Sinclair, Grigg and McDonald, played well on the wing-line; while Holmes was very effective with his splendid running and tackling. Zimmerman's bucking and Chartland's catching were splendid. Dents' line-up was:—MacDonald, Chartrand, Holmes, Zimmerman, Washburn, Sinclair, Grigg, Morton, Stewart, Coveydue, Givens, Leigh, Higley and Johnston.

---

**Dents vs. Victoria.**

In their second game, Dents showed improvement, and gave Victoria College a great game. The final score was 6—5 in favor of Vics, with Dents coming strong. Dents had a stronger line-up for this game than for the first game.

---

**Dents vs. Victoria.**

In the third game, our boys succeeded in doing what we have not done for some years, that is, defeating Victoria College on the rugby field. The victory was decisive, the score being 7—10.

Not once was the ball over our line, while our boys scored a touch down and two rouges. The touch down was scored by Godwin in the second quarter, by fast following-up of an onside kick, which was jumbled behind Victorias' line. Zimmerman kicked for two rouges in the second half. Victorias gained ground on kicking and line-plunging, while our team made repeated gains on runs and kicks.

In this game, the Dentals' line-up was somewhat changed, Leonard going into the scrumage and Campbell playing quarter. The whole team played splendidly. Special mention should be made of the work of Stewart, Holmes, Grigg, Godwin and Sinclair. The game was splendidly handled by Bill Brown, of Meds, as referee, and Frank Knight as umpire.

The team was Godwin, Holmes, Chartrand, Zimmerman, Campbell, Stewart, Sinclair, Grigg, McDonald, Coveydue, Coupal, Hinds, Higley and Leonard.

**Dents vs. St. Michaels.**

On Thursday, November 7th, Dents played their second game with St. Michaels in the Mulock Cup series. The day previously, Vics had beaten a weaker team from St. Michael's, and a win for Dents meant the tying up of the series. However, this was not to be. St. Michaels presented a very strong line-up, and soon showed that they were out to win the section. Dents also had strengthened up and had Duff at inside wing. The going was very slippery, and consequently there was a great deal of bucking. It was here that St. Michaels excelled. Their well-drilled line made holes for their bucks to come through, and they also showed a splendid variety of trick plays. They quickly scored a safety touch; but Dents came back strong and forced the play by a variety of kicks to St. Michaels' 20-yard line, where Zimmerman ran the ball over for a touch down on a fake kick. The score at half time was 8—7 in our favor. In the next quarter, Dents scored another touchdown on an onside kick, and a rouge. St. Michaels came very strong with the wind, which had freshened in the last quarter. They played a kicking game, and scored a touch down on a muffed ball, which struck the goal post and bounded into their man's hands. They kept kicking, and again forced the ball to our line, where they secured another touch on a fumbled ball behind the line. They also scored two rouges.

In this game Dents played the best rugby that they have shown this year. They were strong in all departments of the game, but St. Michaels were better drilled, and had a greater knowledge of the game, due to the fact that they are also playing in the junior O.R.F.U. Given a dry field, they should win the cup this year.

For Dents, Holmes was again the star. This boy is a wonderfully good rugby player, and will certainly make his place in faster company before he leaves the college. Zimmerman, Godwin and Stewart also did good work, as did Teich, who replaced Chartrand in the second half. In fact, the whole team worked well, and the boys deserve great credit for the game battle they put up, and also for the way they have worked all season after getting off to a poor start.

The team was:—Flying wing, Gordon; halves, Holmes, Chartrand (Teich), Zimmerman; quarter, Campbell; wings, Stewart, Sinclair, MacDonald, Grigg, Duff, Coupal; scrimmage, Leonard, Higley and Hines.

Some days after this game had been played, Father Carr, of St. Michael's College, telephoned to the Dental College, and stated that there had been fifteen men on the St. Michael's team. As the game had been very close, and as the majority of non-interested spectators seemed to think that notwithstanding the score, Dents had had much

the better of the play, we have good grounds for believing that with even sides our team would have won the game. However, we appreciate the fair and sportsmanlike action of Father Carr in the matter.

Another game was arranged between the two teams, and the date set was November 18th. The Dental team for this date will be weakened by the absence of their quarter back, Campbell, who had his knee injured in the previous game. The injury was an old one which he received when playing for Harbord Collegiate Institute. Fluid settled on the knee at that time. He gave it a good rest, but a hard tackle in the St. Mickes game put it out of business again, and it is so weak now that he will not be able to play rugby again.

---

#### Running.

The Dental College did not have a team in the interfaculty cross-country race for the Brotherton cup. There were thirty starters in this race. Campbell, '14, was the only Dent entered, and he finished first, thereby winning the rugby cup. The time was 36.01, and the distance somewhat over six miles. The same runner went to Kingston as captain of the Varsity Harriers for the intercollegiate cross-country race. He again finished first. The distance here was about five and a half miles, and the race was won easily by the Varsity team.

An extremely unfortunate accident occurred during one of the rugby practices, when Joe Bricker, '14, had his shoulder dislocated and the muscles torn. We wish to express our sympathy, and also the hope that Joe will have a speedy recovery. So far this year, the rugby team has lost two very promising wing men through accidents. We refer to Zinn and Bricker. Here's hoping that they will soon be quite better, and that we shall see them on the ice when the hockey season begins!

Another Dent on the injured list is Frank Knight, who was hurt in the game between Varsity and McGill at Montreal. Frank suffered a severe and painful accident to the muscles of the back; and although hurt in the first quarter, he showed his pluck by finishing the game. He had to be brought up from the station in a taxi-cab, and was confined to his bed for several days. However, he will be able to finish out the season with Varsity, and to strengthen up the scrimmage for the most important games at the end of the season.

---

#### Basketball.

On Monday, November 11th, the basketball teams had their first practice. The seniors had their last year's line-up, with Gardiner in Dacke's place. They are very strong this year, and should have no difficulty in holding the Sifton cup, which they won last year. Junior Dents will also have a splendid team, most of those out on Monday were members of last year's champion Freshmen team.



## ❁ **PLUGGER POINTS** ❁

Contributor to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the article is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All Plugger Points may be handed to Local Editor.

### Heard in the Sophomore Laboratory.

Miss Nicholson, '15: "We have something in our year that no other year can claim."

Miss Johnston, '15: "What is it?"

Miss Nicholson, '15: "We have Lough."

Miss Johnston, '15: "Yes, and we have our Liberty too."

Miss Nicholson, '15: "Silvanus should Prophet by this."

Miss Johnston, '15: "Black is using him White this year."

Miss Nicholson, '15: "Kenney make a crown yet?"

Miss Johnston, '15: "Roberts is Beaton him."

Miss Nicholson, '15: "I wish this water would Boyle."

Miss Johnston, '15: "Tucker is a goodhand at prosthetic."

Miss Nicholson, '15: "Parker hasn't bought his engine."

Miss Johnston, '15: "Hasn't he the Price?"

Miss Nicholson, '15: "If he were a senior (Pierpont) Morgan would lend it to him."

Miss Johnston, '15: "The Rugby team is doing fine."

Miss Nicholson, '15: "Yes, the Freshmen have a good Wing man."

Miss Johnston, '15: "Isn't Ward a common name, there are seven wards in Toronto?"

Miss Nicholson, '15: "Holmes is more common, Toronto is a city of homes."

Miss Johnston, '15: "Does Reid work in the fruit market for the summer?"

Miss Nicholson, '15: "He is so honest he wouldn't Steele a Berry, if he does."

Miss Johnston, '15: "Why did they put new Does on the Freshman laboratory?"

Miss Nicholson, '15: "It is a jewellery shop this year, Perlman is there."

Miss Johnston, '15: "Did you do much Canning this summer when the fruit season was here?"

Miss Nicholson, '15: "No, I learned dressmaking, and made a couple of Coates."

Miss Johnston, '15: "I will be here early in the afternoon, and we will go to the dissecting room together. I am going down town to get a pair of Slater shoes now."

Will somebody ask Girvin of '14, what he bought at the Yonge St. auction sale.

\* \* \*

Hill, '14: "My spirit lamp won't burn."

Ward, '14: "Get Scotty to blow his breath on it."

\* \* \*

Dr. W. (to Rutledge, '14): "You're the absent fellow, are you?"  
Rutledge, '14: "Yes doctor, absence makes the heart grow fonder."

\* \* \*

Private Christmas Greeting Cards from \$1.00 per dozen up.—  
Ward '14.

\* \* \*

Brittton, '15: "Do you think that Mac would make a good baseball player?"

Sawyers, '15: "Yes, he would make a good pitcher, you know how he can throw a ball don't you?"

\* \* \*

Ante, '14 is ably keeping up his record as Junior soloist. His ardor was dampened a little when Watson asked him to put a little antiflux on his voice to keep it from flowing so easily.

\* \* \*

Lumsden, '13 (to young patient): "Why should you brush your teeth before going to bed?"

Patient: "To keep the germs in the bed from entering my mouth."

\* \* \*

Logie McDonald, '15: "I was up at the menagerie at Riverdale Sunday afternoon."

Pinard, '13: "I was there too."

Logie McDonald, '15: "Be me soul (scratching his head), I was looking for you; which cage were you in?"

\* \* \*

Pattison, '14: "I've run a piece of wood under my finger nail."

Herb Stewart, '14: "You must have been scratching your head."

\* \* \*

Pivinic, '13: "Do you shave for five cents?"

Barber: "Yes, one side."

Pivinic, '13: "All right, then shave the outside."

Wiltse, '13: "Did you filter this?"

Winn, '13 (with sly smile): "No, Jack, I was afraid it wouldn't stand the strain."

\* \* \*

#### Good Business.

"I saw a man gazing into your eyes," said Olive.

"Yes," replied Pauline. "I felt complimented until I learned that he was studying to be an oculist."

"That is peculiar," remarked Olive. "I had the same disappointing experience with a young dentist, who was always anxious to make me smile."

\* \* \*

Ed. Boyl was spending a delightful evening in the darkened parlor, when the midnight stillness was punctuated by a crash just overhead.

"Wha—wha—what was that dud—darling?" exclaimed Ed.

"Merely father dropping a hint," his fairy queen replied as she cuddled a little closer.

\* \* \*

#### Worse.

Citizen: "The anarchists are planning a big demonstration down our way. Can't you spare us some cops?"

Chief: "Not a one. This is the night of the freshman-sophomore banquet up at the Dental College."

\* \* \*

Robertson, '16: "Come on, boys, and tap Daffy."

Davidovitch, '16: "Don't done it boys, don't done it—Das Vasser its sehr kalt heute."

\* \* \*

O'Brien, '15: "What made McPhee so pathetic at the banquet?"

Short Allen, '15: "He seemed to take a heart-felt interest in it, Jim."

\* \* \*

Rutledge, '14: "Say, Boyle, I would like to meet that bosom friend of yours."

Bricker, '14: "Whose shirt do you want to borrow now, Rut?"

\* \* \*

Parker, '15: "I don't believe Dr. T. likes our yell."

Reath, '15: "As long as we keep together he will."

\* \* \*

Lehman, '13: "No, the Sophs. are too ignorant."

Len Smith, '16: "No, the Sophs. are too ignorant."



Craig, '16: "I don't understand it, doctor."  
 Dr. D.: "Too much gayety Craig, too much gayety."

\* \* \*

We expect a full attendance at the next lecture in operative dentistry, as Dr. W. has promised to discuss the Misses to the Junior Class.

\* \* \*

He got on a car going down town. He was a freshman, and when the conductor came for his fare, he said:—"Does this car go to Rosedale?"

"No, it goes down town," was the reply.

"But it says on the front—'Football at Rosedale to-day,' and doesn't it go there?"

"Yes," said the Con., "and it says 'Boston Baked Beans' on one of the signs inside the car, but we sure aren't going to Boston."

Poor freshie got off at the next corner.

\* \* \*

Lehman's definition of a Y. M. C. A. cocktail: A glass of milk with a prune in it.

## Changes in Students' Directory

### SENIOR CLASS

Armstrong, H. H., 113 Sumach St., Main 4484.	Dean, J. A., 105 Robert St.
Cunningham, H., D.D.S., 425 Clenden- nan Ave.	Leatherdale, W. B., 294 Huron St., College 6177.
Davis, R. C., D.D., 112 Baldwin St.	Ryerse, Miss L.M., 560 Spadina Ave.

### JUNIOR CLASS

Fraser, Grant; 264 Augusta Ave.	Fuller, E. W., 91 Bellevue Ave., C. 3429.
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### SOPHOMORE CLASS

Boyle, E. C., 243 McCaul St., C. 8766.	Robertson, H. J. D., 5 Ross St.
McPhee, S. P., 294 Huron St., C. 6177.	Teich, Joseph; 386 Yonge St., M. 4411.
Nicholson, Miss M., 11 Sussex Ave.	

### FRESHMAN CLASS

Kennedy, J. A., 7 Phoebe St.	Wing, R. H., 145 Brunswick Ave. College 1409.
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(Please notify Local Editor of any further changes.)

# From Penang, Straights Settlements, at the Edge of the Jungle

This interesting photograph and letter was received :



" Dear Sirs :

Out of gratitude for the 'Pathfinder' and in the hope that it may interest you for a moment, I enclose a photo of one of your Imperial Columbia Chairs and a patient of mine from Borneo.

Your dictionary will call the gentleman in the chair an Orangoutang. Here he is known as an *Orang outang*—pronounced as two words, accent on the first syllable of each word. In the Malay language 'Orang' is *man* and 'Utang' is *jungle*—hence, a literal translation is a 'jungle man'. Yours truly, \_\_\_\_\_."



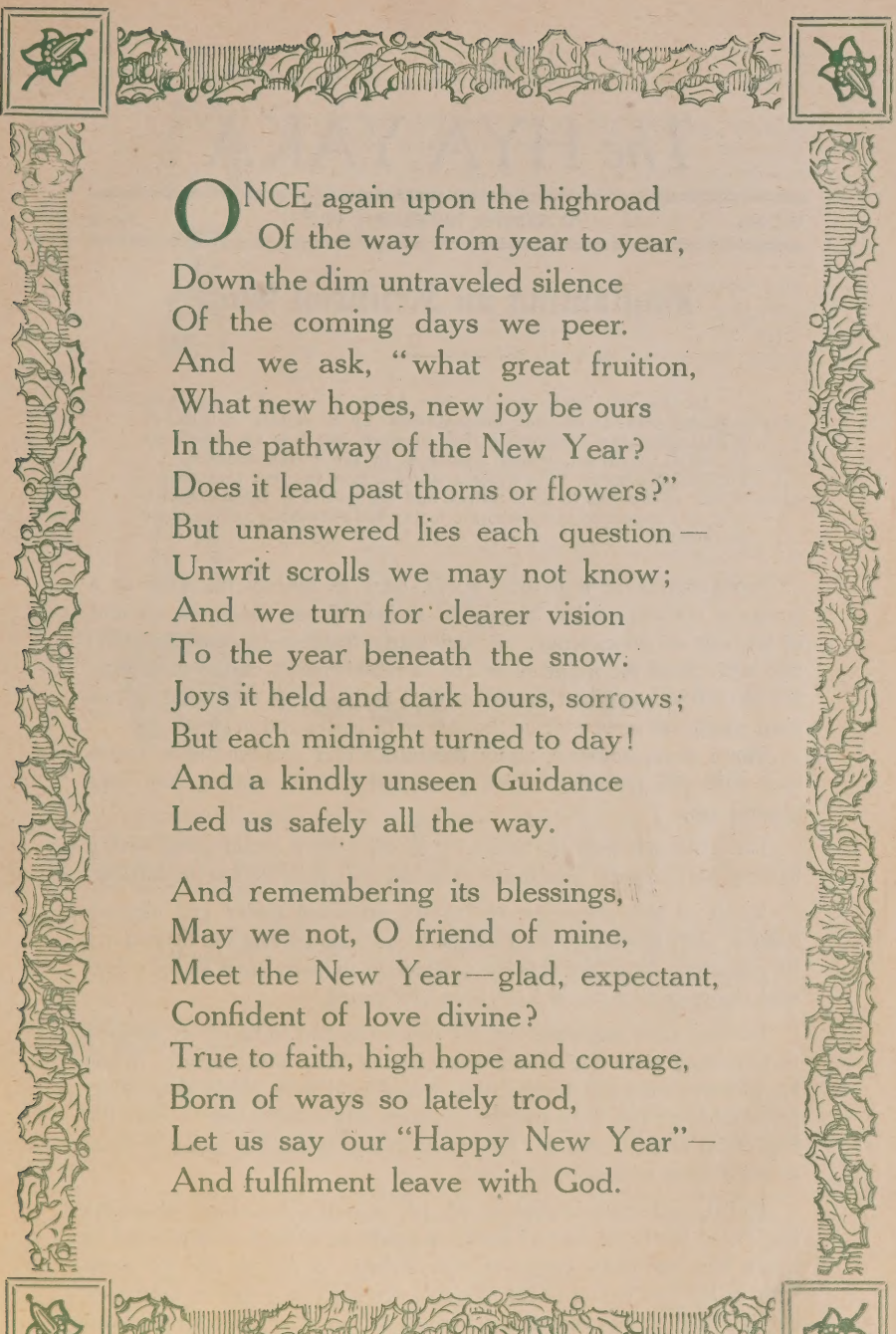
All over the world, even in the tucked away places, the majority of dentists prefer Columbia Chairs.

The **Ideal Columbia** is our latest model and the highest type of all dental chairs. *Send for catalog showing details.*

## THE RITTER DENTAL MFG. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

95





ONCE again upon the highroad  
Of the way from year to year,  
Down the dim untraveled silence  
Of the coming days we peer.  
And we ask, "what great fruition,  
What new hopes, new joy be ours  
In the pathway of the New Year?  
Does it lead past thorns or flowers?"  
But unanswered lies each question—  
Unwrit scrolls we may not know;  
And we turn for clearer vision  
To the year beneath the snow:  
Joys it held and dark hours, sorrows;  
But each midnight turned to day!  
And a kindly unseen Guidance  
Led us safely all the way.

And remembering its blessings,  
May we not, O friend of mine,  
Meet the New Year—glad, expectant,  
Confident of love divine?  
True to faith, high hope and courage,  
Born of ways so lately trod,  
Let us say our "Happy New Year"—  
And fulfilment leave with God.



# The HYA YAKA

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1912

No. 3

## Implanting an Artificial Root

In the last issue, mention was made briefly of a new and original method of root implantation by a certain dentist of Wichita, Kansas. Following this, in more detail, is an article by Dr. S. H. Guilford, which appeared in the "Garretsonian," a Philadelphia paper. The subject is not a new one, but the technic is, and as it seems to be practical, and the results so far successful, it should appeal to those who are looking for something new in their profession.

Implantation of a natural tooth, once so largely in favor as a means of restoration, has largely fallen into disuse, chiefly on account of its lack of permanency. It had many features to recommend it; for, aside from the naturalness and harmoniousness of the substitute, the method was one that carried with it no injury to adjoining soft or hard tissues, as must ever be the case with plates and bridges.

There were, however, many difficulties and disadvantages associated with the operation which prevented it from coming into very general use.

First, we met with the difficulty of securing a sound tooth with a healthy pericemental membrane attached to it suitable for implanting.

Teeth of this character are rarely extracted under any circumstances, and, therefore, the number to be selected from is necessarily very limited. This fact acted as a deterrent in many cases where otherwise the operation would have been performed.

Second, after implantation, the new tooth had to be firmly secured to adjoining teeth for a long time during bony attachment. While appliances were constructed that would hold it in place, they interfered more or less with proper occlusion and mastication so that the implanted member was not held as immobile as desired owing to occasional contact with opposing teeth.

Third, and most important of all, was the fact that while the implanted tooth was one of nature's products, simply transplanted to a new location under supposedly physiologic conditions and did grow firm in its new environment, *Nature*, after a few years of tolerance, decided that it was essentially foreign in character, and straightway set up processes for its rejection and exclusion. Resorption in all cases



1



2



3

slowly followed the act of implantation, so that under the most favorable conditions the operation proved a success for but five or six years. A renewal of the original operation or its abandonment in favor of a bridge or plate then had to be decided upon, and the choice usually rested with the latter.

There was still another feature associated with implantation which did not seem to militate against it, though it might well have done so, was the insertion of a tooth extracted from the jaw of one person into that of another.

As no history of the tooth or its original possessor could be had, any patient might have objected to the operation through fear of possible infection, in spite of the antiseptic treatment invariably resorted to.

No case of infection has been reported, but the idea of the operation has always seemed somewhat repugnant to an operator of refined tastes.

In spite of these various drawbacks, the end in view seemed so desirable to both patient and operator that the operation would have continued to be popular save for its limited durability.

Several attempts have been made to lengthen the life of the operation by changes of method.

The first that the writer recalls was suggested by a practitioner, who proposed that a porcelain tooth and root be made with the root unglazed, and having several circular depressions on it, into which the new body material would form and help hold it in place.

The next proposition was to insert in the newly-formed socket a silver capsule with indentations on its outer surface. After becoming firm it was designed to cement into the capsule a porcelain crown with rot extension. This operation the writer saw performed at one of the clinics held in connection with the International Dental Congress held in Paris in 1900.

For obvious reasons neither of these methods proved worthy of adoption. More recently, Dr. E. J. Greenfield, of Wichita, Kansas, has proposed a method of implantation which seems more rational and practicable than any heretofore offered.

In brief, it consists of making a shell or capsule from platinum wire of the desired form and size, and inserting this into a prepared socket, to serve as a root or support for an artificial crown.

As the prepared capsule is open or reticulated in character, the presumption is that new bony material will not only surround, but penetrate the open spaces and in time solidly fill up the inner portions of the capsule, thus adding materially to its firmness.

The process of forming the alveolous or socket is the same as in the original operation, and to protect the parts from possible infection or ingress of foreign material, a metal cap or cover is soldered to the open end of the artificial root before insertion. This cap is so formed on its outer surface as to admit the attachment of a porcelain crown after the root has become firmly encapsuled. Figures 1, 2, 3 illustrate Dr. Greenfield's method in its various stages. The writer has never yet employed this method, but it appeals to him because it appears to possess the following advantages:

1. As silver has long been used in surgery to approximate and retain portions of fractured bone, and has been retained without undergoing change, there seems no reason why a silver or platinum crib should not in like manner become permanently enclosed in the alveolar process.

2. By having no crown attached to it in the beginning the artificial root, if securely wired to the adjoining teeth, will not be disturbed by the motions of the jaw while becoming firm.

3. After the capsule has become firm through alveolar attachment, and the operation thus proven successful, the crown can be attached in any manner best suited to the case.

The writer would suggest that instead of the dovetailed slide on the cover of the capsule and the formation of a corresponding dovetail on the root of the crown by which the two parts are eventually connected (as shown in illustrations), that the cap be fitted with the shorter end of a detachable crown post.

This would be much simpler of construction, would provide accommodation for ligating the capsule to adjoining teeth during the time of its becoming firm, and enable a pinless crown or diatoric tooth to be readily attached for the completion of the operation.

If the newly formed socket is made of just sufficient size to grasp the capsule firmly after its introduction, and both socket and capsule are antiseptically treated, there would seem to be no more danger of accidental infection during or subsequent to the operation than in the case of a natural root implantation, and we have yet to hear of any ill results of this character following the numerous implantations of the past years.

---

Elliot, '14—"Well, Hill, what are you doing for a living now?"

Hill, '14—"Me preachin'."

Elliot, '14—"How much do you make at that?"

Hill, '14—"Ten dollars a year."

Elliot, '14—"That's very poor pay."

Hill, '14—"Me very poor preacher."



## Apollonia, the Patron Saint of Dentistry

---

Saint Apollonia, in the year 300 A.D., was canonized by the Church of Rome, and since then has been the patron saint of dentistry. The ninth day of February has been observed by the Church of Rome in her commemoration. A painting of this saint was, in 1900, presented to the Academy of Stomatology, on behalf of Dr. Mary H. Stillwell, by Dr. C. N. Pierce, of Philadelphia, together with this historic sketch:—

“She was the daughter of a heathen magistrate in the city of Alexandria, Egypt. Her mother, although not a Christian, was inclined to look with sympathy on the believers in that faith, and often spoke to the child of the wonderful power there was in the prayers of these people. It is not surprising, therefore, that Apollonia, as she grew up, felt more and more deeply, that this alone was the one religion that could satisfy and ennoble her life. Longing to obtain the grace of baptism, she made her way to Saint Leonine, a disciple of Saint Anthony of Egypt, and, as he baptized, he bade her go to Alexandria and preach the faith. So she went forth, and though she was only a woman, young and frail, yet so eloquent were her words, so fervent her zeal, that she caused to be made many converts. About this time a tumult had been stirred up in the city against the Christians, and the mass of the people were enraged at her teaching, and came with bitter complaints to her father. He gave her up to be judged by the governor. They brought her before the idol temple and bade her worship the graven image. It is reported that she made a sign of the cross, and there came forth from the statue an evil spirit, shrieking, ‘Apollonia has driven me hence.’ This was more than could be borne; the people thirsted for vengeance, so they tried by torture to overcome her constancy. She was bound, and one by one her teeth were drawn out, but still she did not flinch or fear, and on her refusal to accede to the demands of her persecutors and renounce her faith, she was brutally clubbed about the head and face, and subsequently suffered death by fire.

“For a period of nearly fifteen hundred years her intercession has been sought for relief from all pain incident to dental diseases, and her relics have been and are regarded as possessing great efficacy in the cure of the same.

“Remains of her head and jaws, which were gathered from the fire in which she was thrown, are said to be preserved in various churches. In Rome, in Naples, in Antwerp, Brussels and Cologne portions of the bones or teeth are cherished. There is also a portion of these resting in some of the churches in the Province of Quebec.

"Chapels and altars in her honor are found in many churches. Her distinctive emblems are the pincers and tooth, the latter in some of the paintings is hung by a gold chain around her neck as an ornament.

"Another story is that St. Apollonia suffered martyrdom at an advanced age in Alexandria during the Decian persecution, 249. She was seized, together with other Christians, and received such violent blows upon her jaws that she lost all of her teeth. The Pagans then lit the pyre, and demanded that she should curse Christ. She hesitated for a moment, and then suddenly leaped into the fire. During the middle ages she was worshipped as the patroness against the toothache."

B. R. G.

## The Year Yells

'13.

Kaka beka, kaka beka,  
Kaka beka te,  
Dentals thirteen, booh, rah, ree.

'14.

One, nine, one, four,  
We are dentals to the core.  
Let her rip, let her roar,  
Hya Yaka, onety-four.

'15.

Rickety, rackety, rum, serum,  
Rickety, rackety, roo.  
We are the boys of Dents fifteen,  
Who in hell are you?

'16.

Ex-ro, Re-ro, Re-ro-rum,  
Dental Freshmen—here we come.  
Boom-zip, boom-zip, boom-zip-za,  
Nineteen, sixteen, Rah! Rah! Rah!

## My Dentist

---

In childhood, who my first array  
Of teeth pluck'd tenderly away;  
For teeth, like dogs, have each their day?

My Dentist.

Who, when my first had run their race,  
And others had usurp'd their place,  
Were overcrowded, gave them space?

My Dentist.

Whether the cavities were slight  
Or vast and deep, who stopp'd them tight,  
Then made their polish'd surface white?

My Dentist.

When void of bone, a gap was seen,  
Who fix'd the vacancy to screen  
An artificial one between?

My Dentist.

Who, when ambitious to be first,  
My horse fell headlong in the burst,  
Replaced the ivories dispersed?

My Dentist.

Who "Baily" left on parlor chair,  
With leaf turn'd down, to show me where  
Jack Russell's life was pictured there?

My Dentist.

Or reading in that doleful cell  
Whyte-Melville's verse, who knew full well  
Its charms would every pang dispel?

My Dentist.

Who lull'd with laughing gas my fear,  
When conscious that a tug was near,  
For man's endurance too severe?

My Dentist.

And lastly, when infirm I grew,  
Who skilfully each relic drew,  
And framed for me a mouthpiece new?

My Dentist.



## Cast Gold Inlays

Filling the teeth with inlays made of gold or other materials is not so modern a form of practice as some people might think, but the perfection of this system in the last eight or ten years, which is due to the untiring efforts of Ames, Alexander, Taggart, and many other eminent investigators, has raised it to its present deserved prominence.

My purpose in presenting this paper is to explain, if possible, some of the difficulties that manifest themselves during the process of filling teeth with some form of cast gold. For convenience I will make the following divisions: (1) Cavity preparation. (2) Making of the wax form. (3) Investing. (4) Casting and preparation of the inlay for cementation.

### CAVITY PREPARATION.

I will lay down the following rules for cavity preparation: Remove all angles from the inside of the cavity, and have the walls so formed that the matrix may be removed without difficulty or distortion. The main rule that I wish to lay down is that the cavity should be so formed that when the inlay is placed in its position without cement, it cannot be dislodged by the forces of mastication. To elucidate somewhat, I will say that cavities in bicuspsids and molars, for the reception of inlays, should always have a dovetail anchorage in their coronal portion deep enough to retain the inlay without cement. If the cement is depended upon entirely to hold inlays of this description so prepared. If the cavity extends below the gum line, the gum should be forced away by some process of wedging, such as gutta-percha packed between the teeth for several days or by the use of cotton and sandarac. When the cavity has been thus prepared, it should be carefully washed of all debris.

### MAKING THE WAX FORM.

The wax should possess a minimum of expansion and contraction under heat and cold, and good edge strength, and should solidify in the temperature of the mouth and yet not crumble during the process of manipulation. The most perfect wax of this description has been produced by Dr. W. H. Taggart, and is now on the market. Dr. F. T. Van Woert of Brooklyn, has made a metallic wax-former, by the use of which this material may be modeled into various forms which will allow it to pass well up into the cavity, thus securing sharp margins in the deeper cavity portions. The proper temperature of this wax during the working process is very essential, and 136° F. is the temperature at which it works with the greatest degree of plasticity. The wax should be of sufficient hardness at mouth temperature so that it may be manipulated without distortion and carved to correct form. One of the difficulties experienced by careless operators is due to the fact that small particles of the wax which have been left in the cavity adhere to the inside of the wax matrix when it is replaced in the cavity for final adjustment. Blood may also attach itself to the inside of the wax, thus imparting a roughened surface to the inside of the cast inlay. After a matrix has been removed from the mouth, it

should be washed in 3 per cent. hydrogen dioxide, or in alcohol, to dissolve the blood and mucus and wash off the small particles of wax that might cling to its surface. If very thin tape is coated with vaseline and passed between the teeth over the surface of the wax form several times, the approximal surface may be left perfectly smooth. It is essential that if we expect to obtain a smooth cast, our matrix must be smooth, and if more attention were paid to this particular point, gold inlays would require very much less grinding and polishing after they have been cast. The sprue wire should be placed in the wax matrix as near the centre of distribution of the gold as possible, for in this manner we are able to make a better casting than if the sprue wire is placed at some remote point which would cause the gold to have a longer flow before it eventually comes to a position of rest.

#### INVESTING.

There is no operation in the process of making gold inlays more important than investing, and uniform results cannot be obtained if the mixtures vary to any great degree. After a good investment material has been chosen and well tried out, and the proper mixture has been obtained, we should endeavor to make each subsequent mixture identical with the previous one. The simple way to do this is to place the water in the mixing vessel first. I prefer to measure this water in a small cup, and make the mixture in a rubber mixing bowl. If the water is placed in the bowl first, and the investment added slowly, so that it becomes thoroughly saturated, the mixture will be found correct. A thin mixture is always to be preferred to a thick one. When the mixture is complete, if the bowl be tapped a number of times on the bench, the small bubbles of air contained therein will rise to the surface. The wax matrix is then painted, using a camel's-hair brush, the excess is poured into the investment ring, and the matrix submerged in it. Some operators have a habit of tapping the investment ring after this has been done, hoping thereby to bring all of the air contained in the investment to the surface; this, however, always results in the contained air catching in the form of bubbles on the lower surface of the wax matrix, and being cast as part of the inlay. Too much care cannot be exercised during investing. When the investment has hardened for a sufficient length of time, we are ready to remove the sprue wire. Some operators make the mistake of pulling it out without using sufficient caution, thereby disturbing the matrix in the investment by enlarging the form to such an extent that, when the inlay is cast, it will not fit. If, however, the sprue wire is warmed sufficiently to slightly melt the wax, the wire may be withdrawn without endangering the position of the wax form. This is especially true when we are casting small inlays.

#### CASTING.

Perfect inlays cannot be cast in gold alloys which contain zinc or other base metals. If it is desired to cast a gold inlay with an alloy, in order to produce a harder inlay, which will not oxidize and leave a rough surface, the alloy should



always be either pure silver or pure platinum, platinum giving the harder inlay, but alloying above 10 per cent. with this material will produce a purple-colored filling. The investment should be placed in a warm oven and not over an open flame, and the wax burned out by this method. Too rapid heating of the investment will cause boiling of the wax and a consequent roughening of the inside of the mold, which will produce a rough inlay. Inlays may be cast in either a hot or a cold mould. Dr. Taggart advises the use always of the cold mould, allowing the investment to cool after the wax has been melted out. I have obtained the most uniform results in casting in the hot mould, but I do not use the open flame for the purpose of drying out the mold or heat to reduce. The gold used for casting should always be in a lump or button, for if scraps are placed in the crucible and the heat is applied, these scraps melt first and form little globules that run down into the sprue hole and close it either partially or fully, so that the molten metal is either completely stopped from going into the mold or is retarded in such a manner as to make a round-edge cast or imperfect inlay. The button of gold that is left after casting should always be remelted and pickled in acid before it is used in casting another inlay. If this is neglected, a certain amount of residue will cling to the gold and produce a rough cast. Pressure should always be maintained on the molten metal for at least three minutes, as this, to a certain extent, will prevent the gold from shrinking from the margins. When the gold is thoroughly hardened the investment may be plunged into water, and the inlay removed. If a perfect cast has been obtained, as should be the case, we are now ready for setting the inlay in position.

#### CEMENTING GOLD INLAYS TO PLACE.

If we find that the inlay rocks along the line of the neck of the dovetail, we know immediately that we have left some sharp angles at this point, which have been brushed off by the molten gold in flowing over them. If care is taken it is possible to trim either the cavity or the gold inlay sufficiently to allow it to go to place, although this is questionable practice, and it is preferable to make a new matrix. A portion of the inlay that goes next to the axial walls of the cavity must always be trimmed away so as to allow a perfect seating of the gold. In choosing a cement for the purpose of setting inlays, we should be sure that the granules of the oxid of zinc to be used are fine, because some of the cements on the market contain granules of oxid of zinc which are 1-500 of an inch in diameter; therefore a cement of this description would effectually prevent the inlay from being properly seated. The polishing of an inlay with a sandpaper disk before seating should always be done in the direction of the margins, so as to draw the gold through and allow a slight lap. This is also true in grinding down a set inlay in the mouth and polishing. A properly made inlay requires very little attention after cementation. If our technique is good, the inlay should be a finished piece of work before it is introduced into the mouth.

In this paper I have spoken only of the direct method of making cast inlays. I use almost exclusively in my practice the indirect or metal model method, by which I can obtain the most perfect results.—T. P. Hinman, D.D.S.—(Dental Cosmos).



## A Merry Christmas

---

"I heard the bells on Christmas Day  
Their old familiar carols play.  
And wild and sweet  
The words repeat  
Of peace on earth, good will to men!"

Christmas! The very word sends a happy thrill through us, and stirs up old memories within us, which can never be forgotten.

We look back through the hazy past to the very beginning, when as children we listened to the wonderful tales of old St. Nick and his reindeer steeds. How real he seemed to us then, and with what assurance we hung up our stockings, knowing we would not be overlooked.

Then as we grew older, we remember how our attitude changed. In our ten-year-old wisdom, we openly boasted that there was no Santa Claus and scoffed at the idea, yet when Christmas Eve came round, we went to bed with a sneaking feeling that perhaps we had talked too much.

Following this came the period when all our doubts were set aside. We knew Santa Clause really did exist, not in human form, as our childish imagination led us to believe, but in the form of the spirit of Christmas—that something which prevades the air for weeks before Christmas and brings a smile on every face, that causes us to remember our fellow-men and give them a helping hand—the spirit of peace on earth and good will toward men.

Now the Christmas of 1912 has come around, to usher out with songs and carols, the old year. As students, away from home, we can hardly wait till the day arrives to go back. After the exams. are over, we take the first train. How proud our freshman will feel, when clad in his new winter coat, bought in Toronto, he stands before his fond parents for the first time since the commencement of his college season, and pours into their ears the latest collection of slang and popular song. We were all there once, freshie.

When we part for our various homes, the year of 1911 will see us together no more. Our arrival back will be in a new year—1913. How many new resolutions will we bring with us.

The Hya Yaka extends the heartiest Christmas greetings to all—freshmen, sophos, juniors, seniors, and Faculty, with the hope that the new year will see us back intact, and ready to work with renewed energy.

## Wonderful Irish Hens

---

It's hard to beat the Irish. A prominent Irish-American tells this story, showing the ability of the Patlanders to return tit for tat, so to speak.

An American spending his holidays in County Roscommon, fell into conversation with a native, who was feeding his hens.

"I guess, Pat, you haven't as good hens here as in the States."

"Perhaps not," said Pat.

"I'll tell you," said the Yankee, "about a hen my mother had. She went out one day and ate a feed of corn, and returned and laid twelve eggs. She went out next day and ate a feed of corn, and laid twelve more eggs. She went out the third day, and returned and laid twelve more eggs. She went out on the fourth day, and hatched seventy-two chicks out of thirty-two eggs. Now, that is the kind of hen we have in the States."

"Well," said Pat, "I'll tell you about a half blind hen my mother had. She ate a feed of sawdust, thinking it was oatmeal. She went to her nest and laid a plank twelve feet long. She ate more sawdust the next day and again laid a plank twelve feet long. Again on the third day she ate more sawdust, and laid another twelve-foot plank. She sat on the three planks and hatched three kitchen chairs, a sofa, one table, and a mahogany chest of drawers. Now," said Pat, "that is the kind of hens we have in Roscommon."

---

*To cleanse the hands from Laboratory grease.*—Soak the hands in fairly hot water containing about two teaspoonfuls of H<sub>2</sub> O<sub>2</sub>, in about one quart of water, washing with soap and brush.—(Dental Cosmos).

\* \* \* \*

*Separating Plaster Models from Compound Impression.*—In separating plaster models from a compound impression, the impression is heated in hot water and then placed under the cold water faucet for two or three seconds. The model can then be removed from the impression without leaving a particle of compound material sticking thereto.—(New Jersey Dental Journal.)



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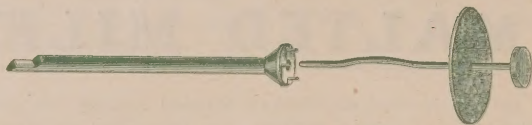
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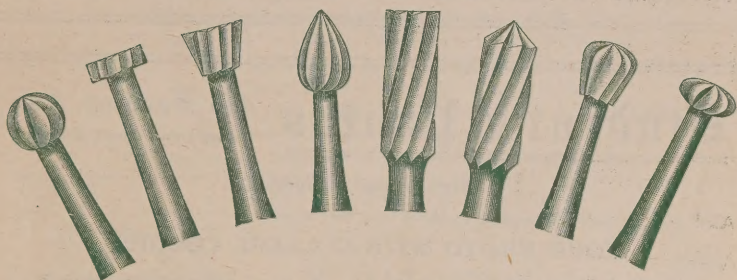
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# THE HYA YAKA

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No. 3



Since the opening of the college session, several innovations have been made, most of which are very pleasing, there being only one which does not appeal to the student body. That, needless to say, is the method of taking attendance in our lectures. It seems hardly fair to either the professor or the students, to be disturbed by the opening and shutting of the door, and the taking of the attendance in the middle of a lecture, for no matter how quietly done, it cannot help but attract attention. If it is necessary to take the attendance at all, why not do so from the window on the front of the lecture room?

One change which is appreciated very much, however, is the installation of several pieces of apparatus in the laboratories and extracting room, namely, a "pickling" apparatus in each of the former, and a new fountain cuspidor in the latter. The arrival of Mrs. Burns seems to have marked a new era.

This year, up to date, not a single denture has been returned from the vulcanizer porous. This speaks volumes for Mr. Jones, who has charge of that department. Mr. Jones has learned of a method of vulcanizing by means of which the possibility of turning out a porous plate is reduced to the minimum.

Owing to the last dance being over-crowded, the "At Home" Committee are obliged to limit the number of tickets given out. There will be absolutely no admittance without a ticket.

\* \* \* \*

Ten Y.M.C.A. classes are held every Sunday in the patients' waiting room. Those attending will be profited by the splendid teaching of Mr. Gibson, the leader.

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## Personals

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We are glad to see Dr. Seecombe with us again. The superintendent has almost completely recovered from a recent operation for appendicitis, and we hope he will soon enjoy perfect health again.

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We are sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Ken Sharron. He was secretary of the Students' Welcome Club, and was well known and highly respected among the Dents.

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We are sorry to report the death of Mr. John Lyons, grandfather of W. Trelford, '13. Mr. Lyons was for many years inspector of weights and measures, and was well known throughout Ontario.

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McLaughlin, '13, took in the Argo-Alert game in Hamilton.

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Dr. McLauren, demonstrator in Dr. Graham's department, has undergone an operation for appendicitis in the Wellesley Hospital. We hope that he will have a speedy recovery.

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We are glad to note the success of Bert Gardiner, in charge of the gymnasium. Many of the students are attending the classes, and the gym is a most popular rendezvous.

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There has been a new name given one of our instruments by Wing, '16. He insists upon calling an explorer a prospector.

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The Hya Yaka begs to congratulate Finlay Fraser, '14, on receiving such a high percentage in his orthodontia examination.

# Athletic World



The Students' Parliament of the Dental College have decided not to give sweater coats to the members of the track team that won the inter-faculty track championship.

Two years ago, when the Dental hockey team won the Jennings cup, the members of that team were banqueted and given sweater coats. Last year, the basketball team received the same reward for winning the basketball championship. This year the track team won the championship, and so far they have not been given even a "thank-you" for their efforts.

There were five point-winners on the team, and these men all trained hard for their events. In fact, some of them had been in training since the spring. In view of their hard work and successful efforts to bring honor to the College, it seems only fair that some notice should be taken of their endeavors, not only as a reward for their efforts, but also as an incentive for future success.

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## DENTS. VS. ST. MICHAELS.

The final rugby game for Dents. this year took place on November 18th at Varsity campus. The day was ideal for rugby, there being hardly any wind. The field was in splendid shape.

St. Michaels kicked off and Dents. quickly carried the play into St. Mike's territory. In a very short time Godwin tore off a 20-yard run and then passed to Holmes, who ran 20 yards more for a touch-down. In bringing the ball out to kick the goal, it was not touched on the line, and the referee ruled that the goal could not be kicked. St. Mike's then pressed and scored a touch-down, which was not converted. The play during this quarter was mostly in St. Mike's territory, with Dents playing a strong game on the offensive. In the second quarter, Dents were forced to play a defensive game, and the Saints scored



three points on a safety touch and a kick to dead line. The score at half time was 8—5 in favor of St. Michael's. At half time a rule book was obtained, and it was found that the referee's ruling on the disputed point had been wrong. It was agreed that if Dents were one point behind on the tie with St. Michael's when time was called, that Dents would be allowed to try to convert the first try.

In the third quarter, St. Michael's came with a great rush and scored a dead-line and a touch-down. Dents scored a rouge, and St. Mike's scored another touch-down on an onside kick. They were kicking often and also pulling off some good runs. The score was 19 to 6 at the beginning of the last quarter, and St. Mike's appeared to have the game on ice, when Dents suddenly adopted the kicking game and simply walked over their opponents. They forced the play right down to St. Michael's line, and there Harry Stewart fell on a loose ball behind the line for a touch-down, which was converted. Dents forced the play again from the kick-off, and the backs booted the ball wonderfully. Holmes did most of the kicking, with Zimmerman and Teich taking a turn at it occasionally. They kicked over the line again, and when the St. Mike's back muffed, Holt fell on the ball for another try. Dents had the play all their own way in this quarter, and just before time was up, Teich kicked another dead-line, making the score 18 to 19. It was now up to Dents to try to convert the first touch-down, and tie the score. Holmes essayed to kick the goal and missed it by less than a foot, and St. Mike's were the winners by 19 to 18 in the most exciting game of the season.

The quarter-back on the St. Michael's was by long odds the best man on his team, while for Dents, every man played for all that was in him. The whole back division played great rugby, Zimmerman's running, Holmes' kicking and tackling, being splendid, while Teich played a steady, useful game. Godwin tore off some splendid runs and tackled well, and the wing line played good, hard rugby, showing improvement over their last game. An unfortunate accident occurred, when Duff, who had been playing a great game for Dents, had his shoulder injured. He was replaced by Holt.

There was a splendid turnout of students. The officials were Mel Brock and Lloyd Sifton. The team:—flying wings, Duff and Godwin; halves, Teich and Holmes; quarter, Zimmerman; wings, Stewart, McDonald, McEwen, Sinclair, Grigg; scrimmage, Leonard, Higley and Hinds.

After the game, Dents entered a protest on the ground that the second touch-down scored by St. Michael's was made after the ball was dead. The referee admitted that he did not see the play in question, and the umpire said the ball was dead; but St. Michael's were allowed to count the touch-down. The protest was decided in favor of St. Michael's.

#### INTER-YEAR RUGBY.

The last game played was the one between the Junior year and the rest of the College. It was won by the Juniors by a score of 13 to 4. The first half was close, being 3 all at half time, but in the second half, the Juniors kept kicking and had things their own way, especially

in the last quarter. The best play of the game was a combination run of 60 yards by Zimmerman and Schwalm for a touch-down. Holmes played the best game on the field, his all-round work in running, kicking and tackling being the cause of many cheers from the spectators. Godwin and McDonald also played splendidly for the losers; for the winners, Knight, Zimmerman, Schwalm and Stewart, were the stars. The team were as follows:—

Juniors—Flying wing, Knight; halves, Chartrand, Zimmerman, Bailey; quarter, Hollingshead; scrimmage, Higley, Rutledge, O'Brien; wings, Stewart Leonard, Coveydue, Girvin, Schwalm, Sinclair.

College—Flying wing, Godwin; halves, Holmes, Teich, Holt; quarter, Washburn; scrimmage, Hinds, Johnstone, Leggett; wings, Jamieson, McEwen, Congral, Grigg, Macdonald, Richardson.

Referee—Herb Taylor; umpire—Bill Brown.

The game was played for an oyster supper.

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#### RUGBY NOTES.

This has been a good season for rugby at the Dental College. Many men have been out and much good material was furnished by the freshman class. Holmes has been the sensation of the team thiys year. He was out for the last two practises of the Varsity senior team, and will likely have a chance for a position on the Varsity half-line next year. We wish him success, and will be sorry to lose him; but with the material that we will have next year, Dents should make a good showing in the Mulock cup series.

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#### TRACK NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the University Track Club, the following Dents were elected as officers for the coming year:—J. S. Bricker, Vice-President; D. J. Sutherland and W. T. Holmes, Dental Representatives.

In former years we were allowed only one representative, but this year on account of our good showing on the track, and because we were divided for basketball, we asked for two instead of one, and our request was granted.

At the same meeting, J. S. Bricker and E. H. Campbell were presented with gold medals for breaking the records in the pole vault and mile respectively at the Inter-collegiate games.

The Geddes medal this year went to E. H. Campbell. It is an extremely handsome gold medal, and was for the inter-faculty mile race.

After having their pictures taken on the steps of the main building, the Varsity track team elected their captain for the coming year. Harold Campbell of Dents, was the unanimous choice of the team.



## BASKETBALL.

Senior and Junior Dents are practising hard for the Sifton cup series, which will have opened before this appears in print. In their first practice game, the seniors defeated the juniors by 50 to 40. The shooting of the juniors was excellent, and they were ahead at half time, but the seniors followed their custom of last year, and came very strong in the second half. The teams were:—Seniors—Vander Voort, McEwen, Robertson, Rutledge, Gardiner. Juniors—McDonald, Cooper, Reid, Tucker, Teich, Hamil.

The teams are badly in need of a referee to officiate at these practices, as they are apt to become rather strenuous at times.

## The Juniors

In the year 1910, the Juniors left their "Holmes" to increase their want of learning in the great hall of the R.C.D.S. After bidding a fond farewell, they set sail.

The voyage was a very enjoyable one, being only bothered by the "Stewarts," who were continually ringing the "Bell," but upon landing in the great "White" Canadian city, they found themselves in an awful "Box"—some searched for rooms in the "Ward," but their "Soules" became troubled, as if there were "Spires" thrust through them. To relieve the pain, a few visited their "Ante." Here they were treated like a "Norman," the repast made them much "Fuller," and the beautiful "Roos" which the "Gardiner" pinned on, was in keeping with the royal welcome they received.

After the warm reception tendered to them by the present seniors, they went back home in "Sebbon" chairs, although they stopped here and there, to listen to the great Senior orator, "Wiltze," which caused the people to throw "Brick-er" by the "Hollings-head" at them. Some got hit on the "Bailey," others received scratches; but we saw "Covey-due," and some also got into "Rut-ledge" during the dark "Knight," but the faithful "Leonard" soon found an inn, where the "Clark" directed them up the "Hill." Here great "Scott!" they found "Mark" Twain's notable book "Tom Sawyers," which the "Frasers," of "Sutherland" County, tried to "Sipes," but as they could not "Fletcher" the blame on anybody else, and being afraid of the police, who would "Schwalm" them, they then started the story that "Farrell" was the "Chap-in" "Les" Jardines de Paris, who "Sinclair" tried to put a "Thorn-ton" into.

What an awful "Duff"-er "Stevens" is to Patt-i-son" on the back until he would "Boyle" with anger, and would "Giv-in" some more trouble. The other fellows looked on, wondering why they were not included, but the human stew would not "Zimmer-man" again after sons," who wants it? While the "Camp-bell" rang, "O'Brien" boiling so long; but "Kelly" relieved a few, when he yelled "Jon-scanned the "Charter-and" tucked "Watson" in for the night, but he had an "Ell-iott" of a time doing it.



## Christmas Commandments

Don't arrive half an hour too soon and jocularly explain that you've "come early to avoid the crush."

Don't entertain the company with a humorous description of the old gentleman you saw coming up the street. He may arrive later.

Don't always catch the same girl when playing blind man's buff. People may suspect that you can see.

Don't attempt to do conjuring tricks unless you've tried them before.

Don't say, "I thought so," when you are informed that the mince pies are home-made; it's ambiguous.

Don't say that the plum pudding is "just like mother's." It might be considered a poor compliment.

Don't say, "That yarn of yours always makes me laugh" when your host introduces his annual joke. It sounds like another way of saying, "Chestnuts."

Don't sing more than half a dozen songs in succession, because—well, it's bad for the voice.

Don't, when asked to take a glass of port wine, sip it, and then inquire whether it's port or sherry. You may be misunderstood.

Don't, when conversing, harp on the "ripping time" you had at Brown's the other night. It savors of odious comparisons.

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## An Old-fashioned Christmas Dinner

No better description of the old-fashioned Christmas dinner has been penned than that of Washington Irving:—

The dinner was served, he says, up in the great hall, where the Squire always held his Christmas banquet. A blazing, crackling fire of logs had been heaped on to warm the spacious apartment, and the flames went sparkling and wreathing up the wide-mouthed chimney. The great picture of the Crusader and his white horse had been profusely decorated with greens for the occasion; and holly and ivy had likewise been wreathed round the helmet and weapons on the opposite wall, which I understood were the arms of the same warrior. A side-board was set out on which the display of plate might have vied (at least in variety) with Belshazzar's parade of the vessels of the temple; "flagons, cans, cups, beakers, goblets, basins," and ewers, the gorgeous utensils of good companionship that had gradually accumulated

through many generations of jovial housekeepers. Before these stood the two yule candles, beaming like two stars of the first magnitude; other lights were distributed in branches, and the whole array glittered like a firmament of silver.

The parson said grace, which was not a short familiar one, such as is commonly addressed to the Deity in these unceremonious days, but a long, courtly, well-worded one of the ancient school. There was now a pause as if something were expected, when suddenly the butler entered the hall with some degree of bustle; he was attended by a servant on each side with a large wax light, and bore a silver dish, on which was an enormous pig's head, decorated with rosemary, with a lemon in its mouth, which was placed with great formality at the head of the table.

The table was literally loaded with good cheer, and presented an epitome of country abundance in this season of overflowing larders. A distinguished post was allotted to "ancient sirloin," as mine host termed it; being, as he added, "the standard of old English hospitality, and a joint of goodly presence, and full of expectation." There were several dishes quaintly decorated, and which had evidently something traditional in their embellishments; but about which, as I did not like to appear over-curious, I asked no questions.

I could not, however, but notice a pie, magnificently decorated with peacock's feathers, in imitation of the tail of that bird, which overshadowed a considerable tract of the table. This, the Squire confessed, with some little hesitation, was a pheasant pie, though a peacock pie was certainly the most authentical; but there had been such a mortality among the peacocks this season that he could not prevail upon himself to have one killed.

When the cloth was removed the butler brought in a huge silver vessel, of rare and curious workmanship, which he placed before the Squire. Its appearance was hailed with acclamation; being the Was-sail Bowl, so renowned in Christmas festivity. Its contents had been prepared by the Squire himself; for it was a beverage of the skilful mixture of which he particularly prided himself; alleging that it was too abstruse and complex for the comprehension of an ordinary servant.

The old gentleman's whole countenance beamed with a serene look of indwelling delight as he stirred this mighty bowl. Having raised it to his lips, with a hearty wish of a merry Christmas to all present, he sent it brimming round the board, for everyone to follow his example, according to the primitive style; pronouncing it "the ancient fountain of good feeling where all hearts met together."

## **::: People You Should Patronize :::**

### **BARBER SHOP**

Kennedy, Co., E. M., 464 Spadina Ave.

### **BOOKS (Dental)**

Vannevar & Co., 438 Yonge St.

### **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Brotherton, John, 550 Yonge St.

Pink, W. G., 278 College St.

### **CATERERS**

Sage & Co., 245 College St.

### **DANCING INSTITUTION**

Early, Prof. S. M., Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

### **DANCES (Weekly)**

Wainwright, F. G., College and Euclid

### **DENTAL LABORATORY**

Ante Bros., 332 Bloor St. W.

### **DENTAL MANUFACTURER**

Clark, T. N., 167 King West

Leighton-Jackes Mfg. Co., Orillia St.

### **DENTAL SUPPLIES**

Ash, Sons & Co., Claudius 11-13 Grenville St.

Temple, Pattison Co. Ltd., 12 Queen St. East

White Dental Mfg. Co., S.S., Victoria and Richmond Sts.

### **DRUGS**

Ferrier, Geo. W., 233 College St.

### **FRAMING (Picture)**

Farmer Bros. Ltd., 492 Spadina Ave.

Geddes, J. W., 431 Spadina Ave.

### **GENTS' FURNISHINGS**

Beebee, F. H., 280 College St.

Marks & Price, 382 Yonge St.

### **HARDWARE**

Aikenhead Hardware Ltd., 17-21 Temperance St.

### **MATRICULATION**

Dominion Business College Brunswick and College Sts.

### **OPERATING COATS**

Miller Mfg. Co., 251-253 Mutual St.

### **PHOTOGRAPHERS**

Farmer Bros. Ltd., 492 Spadina Ave.

Gray Co., A. A., 435 Spadina Ave.

Park Bros., 328½ Yonge St.

### **PIANOS**

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge St.

### **PRESSING AND CLEANING**

Hall, Fred W., 6 Brunswick Ave.

My Valet Ltd., 30 Adelaide W.

Toronto Cleaning Co., 584 Yonge St.

### **RESTAURANTS**

City Café, 291 College St.

### **SHOE REPAIRS**

Varsity Shoe Repair Works, 439 Spadina Ave.

### **SIGNS AND PAPER HANGING**

Booth & Sons, G., 21 Adelaide W.

Bunker Bros. & Co., 363 Parliament St.

### **SPORTING GOODS**

Brotherton, John, 550 Yonge St.

National Sporting Goods Co. Ltd., 343 Yonge St.

### **TAILORS**

Lowndes Co., 142-144 Front St.

Marks & Price, 382 Yonge St.

Sands, Thos. R., 340 College St.

### **TOBACCO**

Clubb & Son., A., 472 Spadina Ave.

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

Canadian Oral Prophylactic Ass'n Ltd.

Horlick's Malted Milk Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.






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Contributor to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the article is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All Plugger Points may be handed to Local Editor.

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Brown, '16 (Entering Junior Lab., had head-on collision with Dr. Webster).

Doctor—"Hey! What do you mean?"

Brown, '16—"Excuse me, I thought you were one of the boys."

\* \* \*

Pivnick, '13 (to Bailey, who let a few beads of silver bubble over while casting an inlay)—"Oh! you are wastin' the silver."

Bailey, '14—"Well, what's the odds as long as my inlay is O.K."

Pivnick, '13—"Ach Louie! but if it vas golt you would loss a lot."

\* \* \*

The Dean (commenting on Freshman-Sophomore banquet)—"I dropped in at your smoker last night, and the smoke made me so sick I couldn't sleep all night."

Davidovitch, '16—"You shouldn't smoke ven it makes you sick."

\* \* \*

Dr. W.—"Some of you men will find that your hands sweat terribly when putting in gold fillings, but you should be thankful and wish they would sweat for 90 years more."

Zimmerman, '14—"I'm afraid mine will sweat a lot longer than that, doctor."

\* \* \*

Ross Wing, '16 (to the only girl in the world)—"So you have a bad cold, have you, sweetheart."

Sweetheart—"Yes, Honey, an awful cold in my head."

Wing, '16—"Well you are fortunate to have something in your head."

Sweetheart—"You haven't even got a cold i n your head."

Butch Smith still continues to deliver orations in a silver tongued manner to the Freshmen. The Hya Yaka extends its congratulations, Butch.

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The Dean—"Speaking of the effects of alcoholism, not long ago we administered cocaine to a man to extract a tooth, and he was unconscious all day."

Bier, '16—"Did you get the tooth out, doctor?"

\*     \*     \*

Marie—"No, no, you mustn't kiss me, mother objects to kissing."

Norman, '14—"Well, dear, I'm not going to kiss her."

\*     \*     \*

F. Wright, '15—"I'll tell you that travel is a great thing. If there is anything in a man, travel will bring it out."

Kenney, '15—"Yes, especially ocean travel."

\*     \*     \*

Thompson, '15—"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?"

McLean, '15—"Sure, did you think it would go through?"

\*     \*     \*

Hammell, '15—"What would you do if I would kiss you?"

Clarice—"I would scream for help."

Hammell—"Oh! don't bother, I can do it without any help."

\*     \*     \*

Reddy, '15—"Dental questions I like discussing, but above all else, I do enjoy fussing."

Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime,

And by asking foolish questions,

Take up Dr. Thornton's time.

—(Apologies to Tennyson).

\*     \*     \*

McEwen's basketball motto—"Dead men tell no tales."

Billy Mac. (the grand old fusser of '15):

"I cannot help my girlish blush,

My color comes and goes;

Especially in the moonlight waltz,

As I kissed her on the nose."

\*     \*     \*

Dr. C. (in lecture)—"What should an alkali mouth wash be used for?"

Rutledge, '14—"After shaving."

\*     \*     \*

Boyle, '14 (watching Dr. C. making a hinge for the cleft palate)—

"What will you do if the hinge squeaks in your mouth?"

Holmes, '14—"It would never squeak in your mouth, Boyle."

\*     \*     \*

Siegel, '16 (drawing a taste gland in histology Lab.) Dr. G.—

"Illustrate what the taste gland looks like, Siegel."

Siegel, '16—"It is like this doctor, with a large nucleus in the centre."

Dr. G.—"Now, now, Siegel, don't try to put one over on me."

Dr. Webster (looking up the attendance of those suffering from chronic absence)—“What’s the matter with Aiken?”

A voice—“O he’s sick. He says he is Aiken all over.”

Dr. W.—“What about Connelly?”

Wiltze—“Fell asleep on his beat. Some constable.”

Dr. W.—“And Dobson?”

A voice—“Still driving his brother’s car. Easier to drive it still than when it’s going.”

Dr. W.—“Doyle, you’ve been absent only once. What was the trouble, there?”

Doyle—“I punctured my Cadillac and had to walk, so was late.”

Dr. W.—“Leatherdale?”

Voice—“Taking the rest cure, doctor.”

Dr. W.—“I see you’ve been absent several times, Johnston.”

Ken (in stage whisper)—“Where’s the freshie, I’m paying to hold my seat, and just wait?”

Dr. W.—“It pains me not to see Minns here this morning.”

Voice—“Not so much as it pains him, doctor.”

Dr. W.—“Is Alexander D. MacPherson here?”

McLean—“No. I think he hurt his constitution at the meeting of Parliament last night.”

Dr. W.—“What about Parkin?”

Winn—“He was at choir practise late last night. He was able to reach higher C, but it sounded like ‘ell.”

Dr. W.—“And our friend, Pinard, absent seven days in succession. Was he sick?”

Dixon—“No, just ashamed to show his face in its present condition.”

Dr. W.—“Purdon, why don’t you take notes? Have you such a good memory?”

Purdon—“Everybody’s doing it, so why should I.”

Dr. W.—“How long have you been away, and why didn’t you attend, Rutherford?”

Morville—“Two weak ??) Doctor.”

Dr. W.—“Vandervoort?”

Doc Robertson—“He failed to rise to the occasion.”

To be born with teeth is unfortunate, and is alluded to by Shakespeare among the evil omens attending the birth of Gloster. To have teeth wide apart is a sign of prosperity, and is said to indicate one’s future happiness in life.

A man’s future is his own. He makes it every day as he goes along. As a keen thinker says: “What a man chooses to-day, he chooses for to-morrow; what he overcomes to-day, he is overcoming for to-morrow; what he yields to-day, he is more likely to yield to-morrow.”



# The HYA YAKA

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No. 4

## The Status of the Dental Profession

M. PIVNICK, B.A.SC.

Graduation time is drawing near, college halls will soon be closed upon us forever, and boys we will be no more, and will step forth into this world of realities and cold facts. Each and every one will be compelled to get in line, and give an account of himself to the public. Success is something that is yearned for by every progressive young man, and the measure of his individual success will be in exact ratio to the value he places upon his own self, i.e., his character, capabilities, etc. This theorem, as it were, can be generalized, and applied to a whole class or section of society; in our case I propose to deal with the Dentist from the standpoint of the profession at large.

In years gone by, Dentistry, as a profession, had a very poor standing, or rather none at all, among the professions of the day. There were no colleges where dentistry was taught, and the men practising it were divided and scattered like sheep in the desert. It is only within comparatively recent years that the profession was organized and put on a sound basis, and ever since then its progress has been by leaps and bounds. In the olden days the practice consisted mainly of extraction—hence the appellation of “Tooth-pullers.” Later, when medicine advanced, its specialty, dentistry, did likewise, and made such phenomenal progress in such a short space of time, especially within recent years, that nobody denies it the position of sister among the several professions. Still it’s the position of a younger sister that it holds in this exalted family, and as a consequence is not accorded the prestige and respect it really deserves.

Let us now go a little deeper into this question, and enumerate some of the many benefits resulting to humanity from the practice of dentistry, for which, I claim, society does not retaliate in a measure full enough to compensate the former, not implying material compensation, of course. Is not the relief of pain and suffering considered to be the most humane act of one person to another, and why should not the individual performing this act be given his due respect in a measure commensurate with the value of his work? It has been conclusively proven by Hunter and others that the majority of infectious diseases enter the body through the mouth, and is not the dentist the faithful sentinel of this most important portal to the human system? If I am allowed to employ a simile, let me compare the oral cavity to Gibraltar, the fortress of the world, the importance of which is due to the fact that it is the connecting link between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and every vessel must pass through this narrow strait before it can launch upon the wide, wide waters. In a similar sense, most of the germs, which for the purpose of illustration may be called vessels, or pirates, must register at this narrow passage before they can be at large in the body, and bring havoc and destruction in their wake. The weak spot in the above analogy is the fact that, while the “British Lion” proved a most faithful watchdog, the dentist from time to time shirked his most important duty, and as night follows day, society

punished him as a consequence. To come back to our argument, does not indigestion and anaemia result from an infectious mouth, or carious teeth, and does not the physician in many instances send his patient to the dentist, after struggling with a bad case of indigestion for many months with no avail? Does not the development of the child mainly depend upon the proper care of his mouth and teeth, and the old adage, "Do not despise the boy, he is father of the man," is very appropriate at the present juncture, for truly the health and physique of the nation as a whole depends upon that of the young child. School Boards are waking up to this fact, and as a result we have dental inspectors and examiners, who institute a periodic inspection of the children's mouths and teeth. The most casual observer will admit that the physical and mental development of the child will suffer gross retardation were the boy or girl allowed to go around with pain-ing pulps, chronic abscesses, etc. Therefore, I put forth my claim that the person entrusted with the care of the people's mouths is performing a great work, and in return should be given a position in the eyes of the public that will be equal to the value of his services to society. In my coming paragraphs I shall deal with the role the dentist himself plays in this question.

Let us next pass on to the comparison between the dentist and the physician, i.e., as far as professional standing is concerned. At the outset, though, I must warn you not to misunderstand me, and hastily jump at the conclusion that my intention is to malign the medical profession. The antipodes could not be any further from us as this idea would be from the truth. We are having a little discourse, so to speak, and, of course, during the different stages of the argument a few truths may arise which will not savor of sweetness to some individuals, yet truths they will remain, nevertheless. Why should the physician deserve more credit than the dentist? To my mind, he should not, but permit me to elucidate from the standpoint of the laity. Perhaps its reason to you that the human mind, from time immemorial, regarded with awe and consternation any phenomenon that could not be explained or plainly seen. The "abstract" was always regarded superior to the "concrete." This, by the way, brings us into collision with the question of body and soul, which we will wisely evade here, and to pick up the thread of our argument, the "concrete" was tangible and seen, and could not be felt and examined at will, while the "abstract" was away off in the realms of the unknown, and consequently beyond human reach. The physician writes a prescription, the ingredients of which the patient doesn't know, likewise is he in total ignorance of their physiological action; all this mysticism causes it to be regarded as more spiritual or sacred, as it were, and may well be compared to the sacerdotal medicine of the ancient priesthood.

In days of old the healing art was altogether in the hands of the priests, and, as far as I understand, this so-called specially divined class never dealt in realities from its very inception; it was always the metaphysical or spiritual that belonged to their domain, and I venture to say that they did a good deal that was useful to the intellectual development of the people at the time. The common populace had a very curious idea about this sort of medicine. Jehovah, Zeus, or Jupiter, as the case might be, is away up there, somewhere, and the priest, being endowed with supernatural ability, acted as a sort of intermediary between Providence and the people; he healed them, took



away their sins, blessed them, and so forth. All this jumbo led to the practice of medicine becoming deeply entangled with divinity, spiritualism, mysticism and many other isms, in short, something beyond the ordinary man.

The symbol "R" at the head of a prescription originally was "Z" among the Greeks and "J" among the Romans, implying an invocation to the gods Zeus and Jupiter respectively to cure the "afflicted one." In Hebrew the word cure is "Reife," and begins with an "R." Of course, R now stands for "recipe, take from," and is quite modern.

The work of the dentist, on the other hand, is mainly mechanical, scientific and practical, and instead of beseeching Jehovah or some other deity to come to his assistance, he sort of vulgarizes himself, and performs the work with the help of his own brain and hands right in front of the patient. The patient in turn, watching each step of the operation, learns in time that it is the work of an intelligent human being, and not that of Zeus on Mount Olympus, and thus indirectly the professional dignity of the dentist suffers, due to the ignorance of the patient, or lack of ability on the part of the latter to appreciate the work of the former.

Next let us discuss the role the dentist himself plays in the above question. There is no doubt that a good deal of the blame should rest upon his own shoulders, as we will soon see. There is a kind of inexplicable lack of appreciation, on his side, of the work he really does for the human family, that more or less impresses the patient to the same effect, and thus, in a way, prejudices him or her against the profession as a whole. Incidentally, I think of the word "job," meaning a certain piece of work; a "hole" in a tooth; "freezing" the gum, and many other similar terms. This sort of terminology I maintain is not professional nor elevating, or wherein lies the difference between a mechanic doing a certain piece of work popularly called "job" and the professional man who is only selling service, which is the result of classified knowledge along some special line? When drawing a line of demarcation between profession and trade, I do not for a moment mean to imply that an individual belonging to the former is a member of some privileged hierarchy, distinct and different from the rest of his kind—far from it. My ideas run along more democratic channels, and were one to think so I'd at once stamp him as very narrow and provincial, and out of gear with the working machinery of present-day civilization and enlightenment. The world is becoming more democratic as the years go on; the railroad, steamship, telegraph and telephone bring various peoples together, and especially is this true of the American continent, truly called the "melting pot" of the world. All this helps to break down the barriers of bigotry and prejudice between nation and nation, and results in the fact that the professional man in this country is not looked up to as much as in Europe. Ruskin says that the masses popularize or idolize anything that passed through the critical examination of the few, i.e., those at the top of intellectual development. From this I deduce that the greater the number of the few, the less the number of the many, and thus a sort of intellectual equality is constantly working its way through the different strata of society. In Europe the chasm or abyss between the illiterate peasant and the cultured man is far wider than the same is in Canada or the United States; the reason is quite obvious, and that is, that there is more of democracy, education and enlightenment in this country, and



more of general ignorance, darkness, toadyism, my-lord-ism and czar-dom in Europe.

While all the above is true, notwithstanding that the dentist should be conscious of the position he holds in society, and must not belittle himself in any way in the eyes of the public. The mental calibre of the men entering the profession at the present time is wider than that of former days, and is on a par with the other professions, and therefore it's their duty to live up to this standard; moreover, they should endeavor to raise it. I heard Dr. C. N. Johnson last year in his little talk to the boys. He told them that dentistry is the greatest profession on earth, and exhorted them to be proud of it. It appears to me that this is a little overdrawn and far-fetched, and not fair to the other callings; were the dentist always to consider himself as good as the rest of professional men, it would be sufficient, and this article would have been superfluous.

This paper is already too long, and so we must soon close. Before doing so, permit me to make a final call to the boys and caution them that when they step forth into the world to practise their chosen profession they're undertaking a great responsibility, and are performing a vast amount of good to humanity, and so must act in accordance with this responsibility. Please don't take me amiss when I say that the dentists as a class do little reading along lines outside of their work. Dr. Elliott, of Harvard, says that fifteen minutes' reading a day will make a man educated in time. Of course, he doesn't mean reading Captain Horn or Nick Carter: it's standard works he has reference to. It strikes me that it must be a veritable heritage to a man in the fall of life to possess a cultivated mind and good taste for reading; and can there be a saner and more intellectual pleasure for a man of fifty or sixty than to sit in his library in front of the fire-place and have the best thought of the world all around him. There is something more in life than making a living; if life consisted of this, and this only, it would indeed be dark and dreary. Great Scott! it would be lonely. There is what we call satisfaction, and without it life would be monotonous and a bore. I shall close with a few lines of verse I found in my scrap book:

#### WHICH ?

Grunch is worth a million dollars,  
 But he craves a million more;  
 He has no respect for scholars,  
 And thinks scholarship a bore.  
 Goodwin's mind is cultivated;  
 With an income that is small,  
 Viewing what God has created,  
 He finds pleasure in it all—  
 Which is rich?

Grunch is jealous and suspicious,  
 Money's all he dreams about;  
 He believes all men are vicious,  
 Judging by himself, no doubt.  
 Goodwin, with no guarded treasure,  
 Finds men worthy still of trust,  
 And is even filled with pleasure  
 Studying a grain of dust—  
 Which is rich?

# The Relation of the Condition of the Oral Cavity to the General Health

D. R. CALLUM, L.D.S., D.D.S., M.D.S.

In presenting an argument for a subject of such wide scope, it would be possible only to discuss generalities in order to emphasize the more vital points in a thesis of so important a condition found in life. However, to arrive at a basis of fact, it would be advisable to outline in a brief way just what causes diseased formations in the oral cavity. From a therapeutic standpoint, the present understanding of caries may for convenience be divided into two classes, i.e., predisposing and exciting.

By predisposing causes, we mean that we have a certain condition found in the general system whereby the secretions of the mouth favor a specialized kind of micro-organic growth and development. It was formerly believed that acid conditions favored the carious process, but through recent investigations this theory has not been found correct. However, we do know that the presence of carbo-hydrates in the saliva favor the process as they act on food material micro-organic growth.

A second predisposing cause is always found in tooth imperfections where favorable lodgment is found for micro-organisms to perform their destructive work. The exciting cause may be briefly described as a destructive action on a tooth caused by a formation of acid by the action of micro-organic life. As the oral cavity is, as we may justly call it, the gateway of the alimentary canal, it is of vast importance that this cavity be kept in as hygienic a condition as possible, as all the nourishment for the body, as far as foodstuffs are concerned, are carried in at this portal. It is considered impossible to sterilize the oral cavity in any way as far as artificial means are concerned, but we know from the standpoint of prophylaxis that the mouth may be cleansed mechanically of any plaques or carbohydrates which are favorable media for the development of bacteria, by the conscientious use of a reliable dentifrice or mouth wash, with the aid of a tooth brush.

The practical therapeutics of this subject may be presented under two heads: first, prophylaxis, which relates to means employed by dentists or patients themselves as a method of preventing or limiting tooth decay; second, curative methods, which relate to the arresting of the ravages in a given tooth or several teeth where the carious process has begun. The ravages produced by bacteria may be prevented in different ways; the first and most important relates to the limiting of their food material, which can be done by limiting the amount of carbohydrates allowed to remain in the oral cavity; second, relates to the teaching of the general public in the art of prophylaxis, so they may obtain the habits of cleanliness about the mouth; third, relates to the use of antiseptics which in a measure control bacterial activity. It might be stated that while carbohydrates are essential to proper nutrition, the tendency is very great to consume in excess of what is properly required for the general system. This phase is especially found among children.



To return to this most important subject, we may say that at the present time there is a general wave going over all countries where people are found with education and spirit for advancement, that the subject of oral prophylaxis with regard to the condition produced on general health is receiving most serious consideration from the medical and dental professions and the public generally. It seems to me that in my six years' practice that the profession of dentistry has produced one of the greatest boons to mankind in its earnest endeavor to educate the public in the care of the teeth and mouth as a prevention of disease. While we admit that the thinking men of the medical profession are in hearty approval of our work, all of us find that a great many medical practitioners are more slothful than their own patients in the knowledge of dental treatment. As an example of this, we find that some physicians extract teeth promiscuously with never a thought of the serious results which this may cause in later life. How many of our patients we see apply to us for aid along the lines of orthodontia, which condition is often caused by the premature extraction of the six-year-old molar. I have a case in mind of a patient of mine, a young girl of 15, who applied for orthodontia treatment. Upon examining the case I found the six-year-old molars missing, which had been extracted early in life by the family physician. The upper arch was frightfully contracted with inferior space for the six-year-old molars almost entirely closed. As a consequence of this contracted upper arch, it was found that the nasal passages were practically closed, which condition I believe produced a clear case of mouth breathing. This young patient was very nervous and anaemic, and upon investigation I found that she had undergone several slight operations on the nasal passages for removal of adenoids. In correcting this case, as a consequence of placing the teeth in normal occlusion and spreading the upper arch, this force also increased the diameter of the nasal passages, resulting in natural breathing and, following this, the return of the girl to robust health, which I earnestly believe resulted from the correction of these improper conditions. The treatment by orthodontia, therefore, we find in a great many cases to be most beneficial to the general health as well as in many instances changing humanity of this class from the most repulsive of expression and feature to the most beautiful and natural. While our efforts in advancing the teaching of "good teeth, good health," is progressing rapidly, to my mind it would advance in multiples if we could find some means of educating the majority of the medical profession along these lines. How many times we hear coming from physicians, that we as dentists are extreme on the subject of prophylaxis, etc., and we always know that in most instances they know not of what they speak. There was a time when physicians were supposed to know everything. The time is fast coming when a man will be judged by his own merits and not according to the profession to which he may happen to be called. Perhaps all of us have sufficiently associated with physicians to know of the unreliability of the average general practitioner in relation to any specialized work on the human body. I will quote herewith a passage from the pen of Dr. E. C. Kirk, in *American*: "The whole field of dental and oral pathology has been so far developed by study and research as to place the modern dental practice distinctly among the recognized specialties of the healing art. Most of the bacteria causing general bodily disease find access to the system through the mouth, which is also the habitat of many bacteria,



benign and disease-producing as well. Hence the hygienic care of the mouth as a protection against disease invasion is of the utmost importance. Late researches have shown that the mouth, its tissues and its secretions, and the teeth themselves, furnish important indications of certain bodily diseases, malnutrition, etc., which are extremely valuable as diagnostic means. The training of the dental practitioner has therefore been enlarged so that in the foundation elements it is now co-extensive with that of the practitioner of general medicine, but specialized with reference to its particular field of inquiry."

The above quotation explains very concisely the vast importance of the relation of the condition of the mouth to general health, and also the relation of the condition of a healthy mouth in treatment of disease, which should be an important factor for the study of the physician as well as the dentist.

It has also been proven in many cases that certain abnormal conditions of development are an indirect cause, if not many times the direct cause, of juvenile delinquency. Cases are reported of children with impacted teeth whose entire mental caliber has been changed by the constant irritation of the sensitive nervous system, just as young children with their manifold diseases, which may be attributed to some irregularity of eruption of the teeth, suffer periodically with different manifestations disease which are often fatal.

The nourishment is below normal in 52 per cent. of cases with one or more carious teeth, whereas, on the other hand, only 15 per cent. are poorly nourished with good teeth. This naturally goes to prove the destructive influence of a diseased oral cavity on general health. Of the 52 per cent., however, we cannot say that poor nourishment is due entirely to defective teeth, but of the 15 per cent. showing poor nourishment with good teeth, over 60 per cent. are cigarette smokers and have nervous disorders.

Impacted teeth is a chief factor which has as a result some form of derangement of the nervous mechanism. By impaction we mean a forcible collusion or contact of a moving body with another either moving or at rest, therefore dental impaction is the forceful contact of abnormally erupting teeth with resistive tissues or with adjoining or occluding teeth.

This abnormal dentition may begin with the difficult teething of children, and be noticed at any stage from that time until maturity. The greatest degree of impaction may be found in the third molar, or wisdom tooth, which may have had its original cause in some mal-eruption of the temporary teeth. Impaction is really an applied force, and a consequent reaction, if any force is present which will cause a resistance. Applied force may be that natural development which causes tooth eruption. The reaction consists in some irregularity of the teeth and the resultant disarrangement of the general nervous system. The impaction may be so severe as to produce an evil effect on an otherwise perfectly normal nervous system, but it most often acts on the abnormal, upon which it is most likely to show its marked effects.

The period of life covered by susceptibility to impaction is anywhere from 13 to 15 years of age, or perhaps longer, and we find that this abnormal condition must take place during the years of development of mind and body of the child. Considering the prevalence of

dental irregularities among all classes, it is reasonable to conclude that between the impaction of infant dentition and that of the wisdom teeth there are other periods of impaction. Through these the child receives his chief amount of education, his mental development, and is also in a position to develop any evil habits which a child may be made very susceptible through disarrangement of its delicate nervous system. Many children throughout this period are found with defective vision and hearing, twitching, teeth-grinding, adenoids, enlarged tonsils, etc., which may be proven in many cases to be a direct effect of defective teeth and mouth, for it is a well-known fact that the entire dental nervous mechanism is in direct sympathy with all the other sensory apparatus. Through these younger years the child is a victim of numerous diseases peculiar to children, and at the same period we have caries associated.

During these critical years the health of the child is injured or undermined. Extensive investigators have proven that dental irregularities, degeneracy, insanity and developmental neurosis are closely related. Numerous cases of insomnia, melancholia, insanity and hysteria have been permanently cured by relieving the impactions present.

Another consideration regarding oral disease effecting the general health is pyorrhoea, alveolaris, which is perhaps the most-discussed disease of the mouth coming under the attention of the dental surgeon.

It is claimed by some of the leading investigators that pyorrhoea is a constitutional disease, while others of equal standing among scientists maintain that it is local in all its different stages of destruction to the mouth and teeth. However, it is safe to say that the resultant condition which pyorrhoea produces in the mouth, that the pus excreted certainly has a most deleterious effect on the health of the body, both by the pus itself being poisonous and also providing a favorable media for the production of other bacteria.

It is generally known at the present time that the aid of the dentist is being looked for in combating the dreaded white plague, tuberculosis, because it is understood among the more cultured that oral prophylaxis plays a good part in favor of natural conditions in the body. It is also a fact that the chief recruiting military stations of the world require an applicant to present himself with his mouth and teeth in a healthy condition before he may be accepted.

It is a conceded fact that in the ordinary schoolroom at least 80 per cent. of the school children are suffering from some form of mouth disease, whether it be caries in ordinary or advanced stages, with the accompanying abscessed conditions or local diseases of mucous membrane, tongue, tonsils, etc. Now it is almost natural to believe that these children, breathing in a constant atmospheric space, that before long every atom of oxygen is used up, and the occupants of the schoolroom are breathing contaminated air, which is one of the chief breeders of all forms of disease, both local and general in their manifestations. It is of the utmost importance that parents and others should be as perfect as possible when it is known that such conditions exist. However, it matters not how perfect the system installed, unless it be perfectly operated, as too many teachers are just as ignorant, or perhaps indifferent, to the need of pure air as are the children themselves. This caution is especially necessary in the winter time, for many of the



children suffer from colds, catarrh and other distressing ailments at this time of the year, most of which might be avoided by exercising common sense in providing fresh air for the children. The following plan has been put in operation, and always with the best effect upon the studies and health of the pupils.

In some of our chief centers of civilization, dental infirmaries are equipped in schools, where all those who are not in a position to pay for dental services may receive it gratis from dentists who may be in attendance at these clinics. All children are required to have a thorough dental inspection of their mouths, and as a consequence the speediest means are used to place the mouths of the pupils in good condition and thus prevent an additional contamination to the atmosphere of the schoolroom. At the same time at two or three intervals during each session of the school, morning and afternoon, each door and window of the building is opened even in the coldest weather and though a storm may be blowing. The moment these are opened, or even before, the students are called to their feet, lined up ready for a march. At the same time a song is started, to which certain simple exercises have been arranged. The march, the exercise, the song, even though they continue but for two or three minutes, clarify the brain of both teacher and pupil, reoxygenate the blood, remove the heavy, dull feeling, and at the same time this procedure assists in removing the impure air and making way for the pure, wholesome air from without.

A few facts will at once demonstrate the absolute necessity for the most perfect ventilation in the schoolroom. Suppose 50 children are confined in a schoolroom 20 by 30 feet and 10 feet high. The room holds 6,000 cubic feet of air. Fifty children will contaminate about 150 feet of air in one minute, or 9,000 feet per hour. Now, suppose the session lasts three hours, with an intermission of 15 minutes' playtime. If the teacher and some of the pupils remain, as they often do, and all of the windows and doors are not opened wide during recess, except for the pure air that, as it were, inadvertently gets into the room, those children would be breathing for two hours air which was absolutely poisoned by the exhaled impurities of their own bodies.

Recently a scientist connected with one of the Eastern American colleges of research made the assertion in which he affirmed the theory that with every pure breath we inhale (provided the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth, and also the teeth, are in good health) there is a wave of electrical energy which sweeps through the entire body. He contends that there is nothing in the realm of science better capable of proof than the following: "All animation in animals and plants is due to the charge of electricity which the oxygen of respiration carries after the law of diffusion of gases is demonstrated in the minute lining of the lungs." In fact, he says we breathe electricity in oxygen-molecule doses. He further asserts that "all functions in living things are established and maintained, and all structural parts created and operated by the natural working of the electricity constantly poured into, stored in and passed through the system by means of the oxygen of respiration." If anyone wished to prove the above assertion, let him go out into the open air or stand before an open window and inhale a number of deep breaths. He will at once feel the exhilarating stimulus go throughout the whole body, including the brain.



From the foregoing it is easily understood that fresh air and good, healthy mouths should go hand in hand, and this is made more important as the lives of most of us are spent indoors, and here we find that if we are associated with others whose mouths are in an unhealthy condition, as a consequence of being susceptible to breathing the air given off from these unhealthy bodies indoors, we are not alone punished for our sins in this, but by the sins and carelessness of others.

It can easily be recalled that the chief horror of the dreadful "black hole of Calcutta" was that the unhappy victims were penned up with so little air that when it became vitiated and poisoned with the exhalations of their own bodies they were driven to insanity and death, fighting and struggling almost with their last gasp to get to the tiny window for one more inhalation of the life-giving atmosphere.

If we consider for a moment just what causes good assimilation in the body, we will understand the important part a healthy mouth plays to assist this most important function. Assimilation is that physiological force which converts into protoplasm the nutrient material or foodstuff which is ingested. According to Kirke's physiology, "the first act in many steps which constitute nutrition is the taking of food; the next, digestion of that food; the third, absorption; and the fourth, assimilation." Now, if we are to accept this, we see that the first step takes place in the oral cavity, and if we have not present the full complement of teeth to masticate the ingested food, or if the mouth is in any condition but normal, we cannot believe that the resultant condition of assimilation would be on a par with the assimilation which would take place having in its origin a healthy mouth and perfect teeth. It simply means that if the teeth, tongue and saliva, etc., do not play their part in the process of changing the food and preparing it for the stomach, it casts the additional burden on the activities of the stomach, or perhaps passes along to the other organs which take part in the general metabolism of the body. The alimentary canal consists of a long, muscular tube, approximately 30 feet in length, comprising the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, to which organs numerous glands open and pour their respective juices in the process of digestion. Now, of this complete canal only about six inches is voluntary, or under our control, so it is reasonable to believe that if we keep this portion of the canal in hygienic condition and have our full complement of teeth, whether natural or in any form of the scores of methods of replacing teeth known in the study of operative dentistry, we are taking a decided step toward the general welfare of the body, provided we do not neglect the through mastication of all foods ingested.

In the studies and investigations of the causes of diseases of the mouth, it has often impressed me that a great many writers and thinkers have dealt too strongly on local conditions existing instead of going right back to the fundamental cause, or to find at it were, "the thorn in the flesh." In order to have an axiom to work on in any special case, we should find out if possible every phase of life as lived by our patient, either physical or mental, to properly arrive at a definite conclusion if we are going to receive one, as it is true that the teeth and the mouth have as direct a bearing on the adjacent and distant organs of the body as have perhaps any of the other divisions or parts. To explain more clearly, I mean that dentists

should not have the idea that they should be restricted to operations on the teeth and diagnosis with the relation to these structures only, but should develop their thoughts beyond this, and always remember that they are part and parcel of the healing profession just as much as should be the aurist, ryngologist or any other specialist.

Now, as Nature has a tendency to reproduce herself, it necessarily follows that if in human foetal life the female has any deficiency in any specialized part of the body, we will find an offspring with these same weaknesses, or else with a predisposition to them, so we find that many molars in children are erupted with weak points where a smooth broach may be passed through the enamel. Now this condition perhaps could not be prevented by perfect care of the female during her time of confinement, but if the practice of dental care were indulged in during all such periods with all women, perhaps there would come the day, if not in our own time, when children would erupt teeth which would not be predisposed to caries. No doubt Nature would never fail in reproducing herself if we lived normal and healthy lives, and we would perhaps have an evolution of mankind which would improve itself instead of retrogressing as in its present form. It is claimed that at one time the human race was equipped with four molars, and in most instances to-day we find but two, sometimes three. These conditions are brought about chiefly by our methods of living, by our choice of food, and our social laws.

All of the great reforms known to the history of this world were not accomplished in a single decade or generation, but were the result of a constant chain of thought exerted for a common cause. If we examine at any time any of the intricate machines we see before us in the world of commerce to-day, and if we study any one carefully, such as the wonderful modern printing press, we perhaps are surprised to know that the sum total of that machine is the result of the constructive force exerted in the minds of many different individuals; so when we consider our own movement to educate the masses on the proper care of the mouth and teeth we cannot expect to obtain results even in our own time, but this result will surely work out in succeeding generations if each one of us lend our influence, whether great or small, to the betterment of mankind.

Whatever thoughts the dental profession may entertain supporting the importance of the healthy condition of the oral cavity as an adjunct to good health, should be firmly impressed upon the general public, and especially upon the general practitioner of medicine, to whom the majority of humanity in the present decade seem to depend for advice as regards general health.

It is perhaps natural that those afflicted with disease should look to the allopath for aid, but I believe that to any honest, thinking mind comes the conclusion that materia medica and its resultant therapeutics are founded on more superstition and guesswork than anything in the whole universe which may be classed as scientific.

Just to support my views, I will quote from a few of the celebrated men of the medical profession (not referring to conservative surgery, which is recognized by all as eminently scientific).

John Mason Good, M.C., F.R.S., says: "The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon."



Professor Valentine Mott, the great surgeon, says: "Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."

Sir Ashley Cooper, the famous English surgeon, says: "The science of medicine is founded on conjecture and improved by murder."

Professor Henle, the great German pathologist and teacher, says: "Medical science, at all times has been a medley of empirically acquired facts and theoretical observation."

Professor Alonzon Clarke says: "In their zeal to do good, physicians have done much harm. They have hurried thousands to their graves who would have recovered if left to Nature."

Professor Gregory of Edinburgh College, said to his medical class: "Gentlemen, 99 out of every 100 medical facts are lies, and medical doctrines are, for the most part, stark, stirring nonsense."

To find the amusing side of the medical literature, I will quote from a volume entitled "A Dictionary of Medicine," written in 1745 by Bonetus, a celebrated physician. The following is a narrative relative to the cure of headache: "A certain merchant, about 40 years of age, of a melancholic Habit, and deeply involved in the Cares of the World, was, during the Dog-days, seiz'd with a violent pain of his Head, which some time after obliged him to keep to his Bed.

"I, being call'd, order'd Venesection in the Arms, the application of Leaches to the Vessels of his Nostrils, Forehead and Temples, as also to those behind his Ears. I likewise prescribed the Application of cupping glasses, with Scarification to his Back. But notwithstanding these Precautions, he dy'd. If any surgeon skilled in Arteriotomy had been present, I should have ordered that Operation."

As Mark Twain quaintly remarks: "Now that we know what the celebrated Bonetus did when he wanted to relieve a headache, it is no trouble to infer that if he wanted to comfort a man that had a stomach ache he disembowled him."

In narrating the above, it was my intention to deal with the evil effects produced by vaccination on the developing teeth during the younger years of children. However, space will not be permitted here to show the relationship of the origin of the science of medicine as regards vaccination. It is a subject that has been less discussed than any other, for one reason—that the dental profession do not want to antagonize their medical friends. If discussions along this line were started, I am sure that much valuable data could be secured to show the destruction which is wrought daily by the practice of vaccination in its relation to its destruction on the developmental process of eruption.

It is not my intention here or elsewhere to antagonize anyone, whether it be physician, dentist or layman, but it has always impressed me in recent years that men do not express their own thought, for various reasons, but shade their views to coincide with the general tendency of that thought which most men accept without some due consideration.

It would be a simple matter to give statistics gathered in the past ten years, if space permitted here, to show just what has really taken place in reference to the blotting out of smallpox by vaccination. We will not find anything to support its use, but we will surely see that there are many instances where smallpox has been obliterated when sanitary disinfecting means have been practiced. To some this asser-



tion may seem crude, but if they will allow of investigation from some reliable source of statistics they will no doubt be greatly impressed.

Prophylaxis of the mouth is a great advantage to good health, as we have already said, and it may be applicable to all conditions of life where this condition has any connection with the health of the body. We must remember that health, like wisdom, is worth far more than riches, and in this we have only to lose our health in order to fully appreciate the above assertion. No one can put an adequate financial value upon health, for to one who is weak and ill it is worth more than the combined riches of the world. Physical capital supersedes, by a thousand times, financial capital, as it represents an asset that gives stability to every human career in the same way that a foundation supports the superstructure of a building. Without physical health, one is a bankrupt and a cipher in the world of real men and women. So it should be our chief aim, as members of the dental profession, to lend a helping hand towards a healthier and happier mankind.

In conclusion, I will quote from a leading passage relative to the highest appreciation of health. "Health is what makes perfect the color of the grass, the shape of the leaves or the trees, the odor of the flowers, the rich tints of the myriads of blossoms, the bloom, fragrance and luscious flavor of the peach, the apple, the plum, the cherry and a thousand and one fruits; the beauty of the physical world. Health is what makes perfect the physical in man and woman—the lightsome step, the blooming cheeks, the pure skin, the clear eye, the sweet breath, the white teeth, the powerful grip of the hand, the firm muscle and the exquisite and perfect form.

"Health is what gives manhood to man, womanhood to woman. It is the chief bond in the attractiveness that holds men and women together. It is that which makes perfect the love of the youth and the maid, for with health of body, mind and soul, there are no evils, no deception, no jealousies, no unfaithfulness; hence it is that which makes real marriages. It is that which makes perfect parenthood possible to man the thrill and strength of fatherhood, and to woman the sweetness and peace of motherhood. It is that which blesses the world with joyous, happy, vigorous, beautiful children who, were there none other, would bring forth the millenium in a generation. With health, life is one long summer day from the cradle to the grave; every step a joy, every duty a pleasure, every hope a thrill, every achievement a triumph."

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George Hollingshead, '14, over the phone—"Do you like narcissus?"

Mademoiselle X.—"Never mind, George, your's are allright."

\* \* \*

Pilkey, '16—"Be nice to me; I have to leave you soon."

\* \* \*

Fuller, '14—"Say, Bill, I hear you've sworn off?"

Bill—also '14—"Yes. I'm on the water wagon now."

Fuller—"Ah! You are taking your meals a la cart."

# THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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No. 4



Since the last edition of our little journal went forth to its readers, the old year of 1912 has passed into the land of the has-beens. To many of us the past year has been very good, and we look backwards with a feeling of satisfaction. To a few it has been bitter, and leaves in its wake the memories of opportunities lost, ideals shattered, and faith broken.

Whatever may have been your lot during the old year, I would say this,—don't let it interfere with your plans for 1913. Live in the present and future—not in the past. If success and good fortune has followed you heretofore, do not let its glories blind your pathway ahead, or make you satisfied to rest on your oars. If misfortune has befallen you in the past, do not give up in despair, but put your shoulder to the wheel with grim determination, and buckle down to work.

Listen to the voice of the New Year and see if it will give you encouragement:—

I come to you with pilling snow  
And ice, and wind, and rain,  
And wildly beat about the door  
And frost the window pane.  
But all the cold and gloom I bring  
Is only for your good,  
And you would greet me as a friend,  
If you but understood.

Each life must have its weal and woe,  
Its sunshine and its showers,  
Its chilly storms and wint'ry days,  
Its dark and lonely hours;  
And often bitter tears will flow  
Instead of sweetest song,  
But child of God, remember this—  
These things will make you strong.

And soon the spring time days will come  
With flow'rs of every line,  
And bloom in beauty, bright and sweet,  
To cheer and comfort you.  
And song birds warbling in the trees  
Will ever grief destroy,  
But you shall wander over fields  
Of Peace, and Love, and Joy.

Then you shall understand and know  
The blessedness of life,  
Is often born 'neath heavy clouds  
Of pain and grief and strife.  
So brave the storms that oft must come  
And do not faint nor fear;  
Success awaits the man who toils  
Through all the changing year!

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### TWO JUNIORS IN LECTURE.

Elliott, '14, to Scott—"What are you taking down your notes on cigarette papers for?"

Scott, '14—"It is a very convenient form of note book, Will."

Elliott, '14—"Be careful, Scotty, you will be on the mat for smoking if you are caught with those papers in the college."

\* \* \*

A Freshman, eating his first dinner in a first-class Toronto Hotel, noticing a row of spoons, forks and knives beside his plate, asked the waiter if he had spilled the spoonholder—Poor freshie.



## Personals

Among those who will attend the annual meeting of The Institute of Dental Pedagogues, are Dean Willmott, W. E. Willmott, D.D.S.; W. E. Webster, D.D.S.; A. J. McDonagh, L.D.S.; A. W. Thornton, D.D.S.; W. H. Doherty, D.D.S.; H. E. Klinger, D.D.S.; J. A. Bothwell, D.D.S.; and F. D. Price, D.D.S. The meeting will be held in Pittsburg, Pa.

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We are sorry to learn that Staples, '13, and Atkinson, '15, have been ill with appendicitis. It is gratifying to report that both have recovered from the operation, and so far are steadily improving.

"Eddie" Durran, '10, of Galt, Ont., paid a visit to his Alma Mater. Work seems to agree with him, judging by his appearance.

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Among the grads at the At Home were Drs. Noble and Veitch, of the city; Manning and Davis, of Berlin.

Purdon, '13, attended the wedding of his sister in Brandon, Man., during the Christmas holidays. The rumor goes that he came back broke.

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Wright, '15, and Smokum, '15, moved after the holiday, sooner than pay rent.

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Schmeitzer and Pinard of '13, both were out of the city, attending weddings. They are getting up in society all right.

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Scotty McKay spent his Christmas holidays in New York and Philadelphia. When interviewed by The Hya Yaka, he expressed his opinion that New York was much like Glasgow.

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## HOW TO SWEAT BANDS.

BY C. S. CUDEN, D.D.S., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cut the band as you would for soldering, make an edge-to-edge contact (not a lap joint), clean surfaces and close adaptations are essential. Use very little borax and apply a thin flame from blow-pipe until a white heat is obtained. A surface melting will result and will run in the joint of the band. At this point great care must be exercised not to burn your band, because a brittle band will result if too much heat is applied. With a little practice one can learn to sweat bands as you would solder them, and it is far better than soldering for the following reasons:

1. When finished no seams can be detected.
2. Stronger than solder joint.
3. If crowns are used for bridgework you will never draw solder out of the joint in filling your dummies.
4. Your scrap gold is not contaminated with solder and can be used for inlay work.
5. A considerable sum is saved on 22k solder.

## In a Little Mining Town

M. W. RUTHERFORD, '13.

Sights from an office window  
In a little mining town  
Are sometimes very humorous  
As we gaze for far around.  
From our office on the first floor  
We look serenely down,  
And like, dislike, and criticize—  
In a little mining town.

We know we are not poets;  
(We are not classed as such);  
We cannot tell of heavens fair,  
No! We're dentists—very much.  
But onward with our story,  
(Please do not laugh or frown),  
For there are sometimes sights to see—  
In a little mining town.

As I was sitting smoking,  
What a sight for my eyes to greet!  
A man was practising dentistry  
On a horse across the street.  
He had a great big horse-rasp file,  
And pushed and pulled anon,  
Filing down the horse's teeth—  
In a little mining town.

The "shoe shine" is across from here,  
A place quite small, but neat,  
Where they put polish on your boots,  
Your socks, and shoes, and feet.  
They talk like this from morn till night,  
"Yessir, Johnson done gone did him brown,  
And Flyn warn't even in dat fight"—  
In a little mining town.

The girls, more girls and others,  
All promenade the walk,  
And laugh and giggle fit to kill,  
And incidentally talk—like this:—  
"Say, whatcha think of Aggie's dude,  
And 'pipe' her brand new gown."  
Oh, Lord in heaven, it makes one sick—  
In a little mining town.

Between seven and eight most every night  
 They start off to the show,  
 Mostly two and two, but sometimes three,  
 And always in a row.  
 They see the same old vaudeville,  
 But pictures. There's ne'er a sound,  
 For they all enjoy things when they're far away—  
 In a little mining town.

Well, I must stop and get to work,  
 There's a patient waiting patiently.  
 Don't smile and laugh, under your breath,  
 We get them here occasionally.  
 No. False alarm. 'Twas our landlord,  
 Who once a month comes round  
 And greets us with, "Say, boss, I want that coin"—  
 In a little mining town.

So now my tale is ended;  
 It's pretty bum, I know,  
 But I'm not in a poet's clime,  
 Where the sweet potatoes grow.  
 They talk of climes and woods so fine,  
 But place one here and I'll be bound  
 He won't write any better. Who could?—  
 In a little mining town.

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1. A broken reputashun iz like a broken vase; it may be mended, but allways shows where the krak was.

2. If you kant trust a man for the full amount, let him skip. This trying to git an average on honesty haz allways bin a failure.

3. There i no treachery in silence; silence is a hard argument to beat.

4. Don't mistake habits for karacter. The men ov the most karacter hav the fewest habits.

5. Thare iz cheats in all things; even pizen is adulterated.

6. The man who iz thoroughly polite iz 2-thirds ov a Christian, enny how.

7. Kindness iz an instinkt, politeness only an art.

8. Thare iz a great deal ov learning in this world, which iz nothing more than trying to prove that we don't understand.

9. Mi dear boy, thare are but few who kan commence at the middle ov the ladder and reach the top; and probably you and I don't belong to that number.

10. One ov the biggest mistakes made yet iz made by the man who thinks he iz temperate, just becauze he puts more water in his whiskey than his nabor does.

11. The best medicine I know ov for the rumatism iz to thank the Lord—that it aint the gout.

12. Remember the poor. It costs nothing.—Josh Billings.



## "At Home"

The faculty and students of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons held their seventeenth annual "At Home" in their magnificent assembly hall, and all who were present, agreed that it was one of the finest academic functions of the kind given this season.

The rotunda, staircase and hall, were elaborately and artistically decorated with large flags, palms, pennants and pale blue and garnet bunting. The Chinese lanterns spread a soft shaded glow over the



dancers. All the decorating was in the hands of a capable committee, and many compliments were paid them for their tasty and artistic ideas.

The guests were received by Mrs. R. A. Falconer, Mrs. A. J. McDonagh, Mrs. A. W. Thornton and Mrs. Wallace Secombe. About nine o'clock dancing commenced and continued until two, with only the supper intermission.

The music was supplied by Beare's orchestra of six pieces, and was all that the heart could desire. The musical selections were the latest and best. The dances were announced by a bugler in Highland costume. The moonlight dances, which seem to be becoming more and more popular, and which are always anxiously looked forward to, were not forgotten.

The supper was served, not wrestled or juggled in, in the rotunda, which was beautifully decorated, on daintily arranged quartette tables served by truly waiters of a really truly meal.

A few of the graduates renewed their college days by attending the function, and getting in touch with the joys of the undergrad life, receiving perchance a hint on the co-eds' latest conceit in evening gowns.

To the seniors the passing of the dance, no doubt causes a pang as it reminds them of a separation which will shortly follow. Yet it will be pleasant to look back in after years and recall the many happy memories which they must have of the delightful evening spent at their last "At Home."

As chairman of the At Home committee, I take this opportunity to thank each and every member for the able and willing assistance they have given me in past social functions. With the same spirit prevailing, a successful termination will undoubtedly be assured. I also thank them for appointing me as representative from R.C.D.S. to the S.P.S.

J. R. D.

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## Royal Dental Society

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The first meeting of the Royal Dental Society was held in the Assembly Hall on Thursday, Jan. 23rd. There was a magnificent turnout of the boys, about half the number of students being present, including Miss Ryerse.

President Allan called the meeting to order about 8.15, and without wasting any time, called upon Mr. Wallace Sault, the entertainer, for a selection.

Mr. Sault responded with a humorous sketch, "The Onion." This was very well received, and he rendered a musical selection, entitled "Sophia's Sweethearts," depicting their various methods of proposing. He followed this with a monologue, "The Student."

Max Parkin next favored us in his usual commanding style with a vocal selection, "Rose of My Heart." This was enthusiastically received, and as an encore he sang "For You Alone." This was also very liberally encored.

Dr. Paul was next called upon to give a little talk on anaesthetics, while the patient was being prepared. At this point it was learned that

the patient's nerve had failed her, and she had gone home. Dr. Paul accordingly lengthened his talk, and described Dr. Hewitt's methods of using anaesthetics.

Mr. Sault next gave a musical selection, illustrating by a song various musical expressions. Owing to the fact that the patient had left us in the lurch, Mr. Sault kindly consented to lengthen his part of the entertainment. He rendered a dramatic selection, "The Fallen Star." This was followed by a musical selection and song portraying life in the days "When Knighthood Was in Flower." He followed this with a character sketch from Charles Dickens, portraying Mr. Squiers of Dotheboy's Hall on his return from a trip to London. This was very excellent, and received a well-merited applause.

George Leigh next rendered in his own well-known style a piano selection of popular pieces, which was heartily received. As an encore he responded with such favorites as "When the Midnight Choo-Choo," etc., and "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee." These were most enthusiastically applauded, and George responded with a little classical music, namely, "The Melody in F," which was roundly applauded.

At this point Mr. McCarten, of the Senior year, volunteered to act as a patient to show the administration of nitrous oxide. Dr. Paul gave the anaesthetic, simply putting "Mac" under as far as the analgesic stage, and showed conclusively that while "Mac" was semi-conscious, he could feel no pain, thus showing that this anaesthetic may be used for the performance of painless operations in all branches of our profession.

Mr. Sault now gave a selection, referring to his experience at a recent coming-of-age party given for a young gentleman. This was very interesting. Mr. Sault, assisted by George Leigh, gave a selection entitled "Singers and Songs," which was particularly comical, especially the short fat man, who persists in singing of weeping.

Mr. Dolson moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Paul and Messrs. Leigh, Parkin and McCarten for their kindness in assisting in the evening's entertainment.

The meeting was brought to a close by the boys giving the Hya Yaka yell with the usual gusto.

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#### INFORMAL DANCES.

Friday, January 31.  
Friday, February 21.  
Friday, March 7.

Monday, March 17.  
Friday, April 4.



## DANCE NOTES.

The manner in which "You're my Baby" was encored at the "At Home," leads us to believe that we all have vivid imaginations.

Priestman had his number "23" on the homeward trip, and he got home before anyone else.

It was great to see the smooth way in which Edward C. changed tables from time to time. The lunch team won Ed.

Someone asked Dick Richardson where his Belle was, and he said she didn't live in this Burg.

Did you see that Boston? We all thought hitherto that Parker was from Dakota.

Larry Boyle sacrificed the dance to lend his tie to a sophomore. Moral, bring two ties.

It was the best dance we ever had at the College, everything was right, some of us got "in right."

Everybody kept their eyes on Mac in the moon waltz. He had to dance this time.

Campbell lived up to his name, he was running all over the College—but not alone. Bricker jumped two dances. Holmes tackled all the seniors for an exchange, and John Kay shot his feet under the chair. Blondy was strong on the wing line; he had hold of her arm strong at all times. J. W. McDonald was playing in the Maritime league.

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## Reverie of a Sophomore

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A sophomore is as a rule the most loyal student to his college; at least, it seems that way with us. When he is a Freshman he hasn't become thoroughly acquainted with the college surroundings, or rather his environment, and by the time he has reached the Junior year, they have lost a great deal of their newness anyway. At the At Home a sophomore was showing his sweetheart through the college, when one heard him make these remarks: "Well, dear, let me show you through the Royal College now, before too many take advantage of the privilege extended to us this evening. On our right are the lecture rooms. They are very spacious and airy, the seats are lovely, dear, and every one has a number, too. If a fellow stays away, the nurse gets his number, and very soon, if he persists in making himself conspicuous by his absence, the faculty all have his number, and his name too. Oh! yes, Clarice, I am here every morning. Haven't the members of the At Home Committee made this rotunda beautiful? Oh, you are an American, are you? Well you don't appreciate these flags? Yes, I believe in being broad-minded, too. I always liked American girls. They have some nice Burgs in New York State. It is the encore, sweetheart, the next dance won't be starting yet. We will wend our way upstairs. These are the Junior and Senior lockers. No, I am only a sophomore. That means second year. Yes, it is a fine education. I am only a kid yet; I will be through fairly young.

These are the committee rooms. Don't be afraid of the dark, I will hold you tight. The Hya Yaka room, where our College journal is edited. Yes, there is a great deal of work for the staff. Well, we will proceed to the infirmary floor, Clarice. Yes, that is our telephone, there is only one line in the city which is more busy than this one—the Union Station. The Junior laboratory on the left, the Senior laboratory straight ahead, the prosthetic room down the hall east of the Senior laboratory. Yes, the infirmary is wonderful. There are over one hundred chairs in operation all the time from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Yes, the patient merely pays for the material that is used. Yes, you may sit in one of those chairs; just a moment until I dust it off with my handkerchief. Allright, dear. Oh, when I look into those eyes. No wonder each year the attendance at the College has been increasing. Do you like dentists? I am so satisfied to know you do. Remember, you promised to introduce me to your mother, if I brought you to this dance. The extracting room is closed to-night. No, we can't unless it is some morning between 9.30 and 12. Yes, the sophomore and freshmen laboratories are upstairs, but it is dark up there. Allright, if you wish, we will try to see them if we can. This is the fourth time I have been on this floor to-night; I always had lofty ideals. I guess the dance must be over by now. You aren't jealous because I brought some other girl through the college, are you? Why, we have missed three dances; pardon me, I will find your partner for the next dance.

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Making Gold Foil Adhere to an Old Filling in Repairing.—The best procedure to make gold foil adhere to an old filling in repairing is as follows: The rubber dam is applied and the filling is carefully wiped with wet cotton, followed by sulphurous ether, in order to remove all traces of fat. The filling is then washed with alcohol and dried with hot air. No. 4 gold foil is well annealed, and, after the old filling has been roughened, the foil is brought into closest contact with the old filling by using the smallest serrated plugger under hand pressure. The new foil is then firmly condensed with the hand mallet.—*Archiv fuer Zahnheilkunde*, per *Dental Cosmos*.

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When your face spells failure it's no use talking of the glory of your faith.

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Have a purpose. No one ever reached great things without trying for them. Thoughts of what is great, love for great ideals, daily acts done in a great spirit, prepare the hero's hour and bring it to him. Purpose makes or mars life. Purposelessness ruins life.

# Athletic World



## GYMNASIUM.

Many are the articles that have been written, and much is the discussion that has been carried on concerning the matter of exercise for students. It is not our intention here to enter into the discussion of that matter. Perhaps, at some future time, we may have an opportunity of stating our views on the subject. Suffice it to say that the student should take at least as much care of himself physically as mentally.

There are many students in our college who, through inability to make the various hockey, basketball, or rugby teams, or through indifference to athletics, do not get the exercise that they need. Especially at examination time are such students likely to grow stale through lack of exercise. It is for such men as those, as well as for the others, that a gymnasium class has been formed, similar to that conducted by Dr. Barton in the Varsity gymnasium, so that Dental students can get healthy exercise in their own building. No experience or gymnastic ability is necessary to enable one to belong to this class. The program consists of calisthenics, a little simple apparatus work, and basketball for those who are new at the game.

The leader of the class is Bert Gardiner, a man well qualified for the position, because of his gymnastic record at Varsity, where he won the individual championship last year.

In conclusion, we might state that the Board wished to close the gymnasium, and not advertise it in college calender, but through the hearty endeavors of Dr. Seecombe, who has at all times the welfare of the Dental students in view, the gymnasium was allowed to remain open. It is now up to the students to stand behind the superintendent in this matter. Let us turn out to the class in large numbers, and not only reap benefits ourselves, but show Dr. Seecombe that we



are with him and that we appreciate what he is doing for the students of the Dental College.

### BASKETBALL.

In their first game in the Sifton Cup series, Junior Dents defeated Junior Meds by a score of 23 to 20. Dents started off like whirlwinds and played rings around their opponents for the first half. The score at half-time was 17 to 4. But Meds came back very strong in the second half, and with the aid of a new man, they brought the score up to within three points of Dents' score. Both teams were rather light. For Dents, the line-up was: McDonald, Teich, Tucker, Harriman and Reid. Cooper was missed from the defence.

Senior Dents won their game from Senior Meds by default. They played a practice game with a scratch team of Senior Varsity and Senior School, and almost doubled the score on them.

In their second game, Senior Dents caught a tartar in the Senior Arts' team. Our boys were defeated by 33 to 18. Doc Robertson was sick, and his place was taken by Zimmerman, who played a clever game; but the absence of Robertson broke up the combination of the forwards, and weakened their scoring ability. Gardiner did some splendid shooting, but the team showed lack of condition and practise. They were handicapped also by the height of the baskets, which are higher than shoes in our gymnasium. The game was a strenuous one, and we must hand it to the Senior Arts, for they played a good consistent game. Their combination was good, and the shooting of Campbell at centre was the feature of the game. Dents tried very hard in the second half and showed flashes of their last year's form, but Arts had too big a lead. The team was: Vander Voort, Rutledge, McEwen, Gardiner and Zimmerman.

On the same day, Junior Dents won their second victory by defeating Junior Arts by 28 to 25. Half time score, 15 to 9. Dents again started in to pile up the score, and for the first few minutes they made Arts look foolish, but the latter team pulled themselves together and finished strong. Dents were not at full strength, owing to the absence of Teich, but they played good combination, and looked much the better team. They had a great deal of hard luck with their shooting, and should have won the game by a greater majority of points than they did. The star of the game was Reid; McDonald and Tucker also played well. The team was: Tucker, Harrison, Cooper, McDonald and Reid.

After their defeat by Senior Arts, the Dents immediately got busy and settled down to hard practise. On the following Monday, there was a full turn-out of both Dental teams, and a strenuous practise game was played. The Juniors showed splendid form, running up a score of 12 points before the Seniors scored a basket. But after that the Seniors came strongly, and a very interesting game resulted. Quite a number of students witnessed the game and, their impartial cheering kept the boys on the jump all the time. With a few more of such practises, the Dents should be able to repeat their performance of last year. The boys all realize that to win the cup again will

require hard and consistent work. They are counting on Senior School defeating Senior Arts, and then if Dents beat Senior School, the series would be tied up. Here's hoping that such will be the case! However, aside from what the Senior Dents may do, the Juniors can be counted on to give a very good account of themselves in the Sifton Cup series.

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### HOCKEY.

The season has been so very backward that only two practices have been held at the time of writing. About twenty men out at each practise. Four of last year's team are missing from the line-up this year, and the loss of three of them at least will be keenly felt. Knight is out with Varsity, and Bailey is out of the game for the season. The loss of those two sterling defence men makes a very big hole in the team. Bricker's injury will keep him out of his old position at centre and Douglass, last year's goal-keeper, has graduated. Johnston will probably fill Douglass' position in goal, and Roberts looks good at centre. For the defence positions, there are several good men out, among them Holmes, Walsh, Robinson and MacDonald. Stewart, Beaton, and Zinn are all that is left of last year's team; but they are a mighty good trio of forwards, and it is doubtful if their superiors will be found in the Jennings' cup series. A large number of Freshmen and Sophomores are turning out, and it is certain that Dents will have a team capable of upholding the good name of the College in hockey.

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Although Dr. Thornton advises us to keep our affections on ice for a few years, The Hya Yaka deems it advisable to publish for beginners this little ballad. Although it is not Grape Nuts or Postum, "there's a reason."

### A RECIPE FOR KISSES.

Take a bit of dark piazza  
 Add some moonlight—not too much,  
 Press in two large hands a small one,  
 Add of coy reserve, a touch.  
 Sift in just a pinch of folly,  
 Mixed with softly whispered sighs  
 Of romance add two small tea cups,  
 And the starlight of her eyes.

Then dissolve some pure emotion  
 In a longing and a laugh,  
 Mix a grain of deep affection  
 With a bit of merry chaff,  
 Add one ounce of mild resistance,  
 Two of yielding. Then in mute  
 Inexpressible enjoyment,  
 Serve in quantities to suit.



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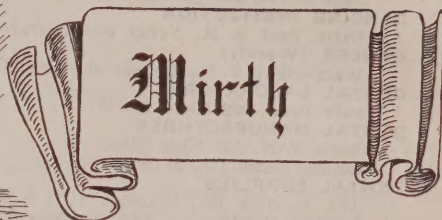
## **MISCELLANEOUS**

Canadian Oral Prophylactic Ass'n Ltd.

Horlick's Malted Milk Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.






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Contributors to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the article is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All Plugger Points may be handed to Local Editor.

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Ward, '14, was invited to the home of his lady-faire for tea recently. On reaching for his fifth piece of angel cake he remarked that he thought it was a compliment to the cook to have her baking so appreciated. "Don't you think you're making it downright flattery?" was the come-back from her big brother.

\* \* \*

Harry Stewart, at 7 a.m. (to alarm clock, as it goes off)—"I fooled you that time. I wasn't asleep at all."

\* \* \*

In a Massachusettes graveyard there is a stone bearing this inscription: "Here lies dentist Smith, filling his last cavity."

\* \* \*

Grant Fraser, '14—"How would you like to have a pet monkey?"  
Gertie—"Oh, this is so sudden."

\* \* \* \*

Teacher—"Parse kiss."

Bright Pupil—"Kiss is a noun, common and yet quite proper, rather singular, never in the objective case, and agreeing with both subjects."

\* \* \*

Cecil Soules to Doc Norman—"What course do you intend to graduate in?"

Doc Norman—"I nthe course of time, I guess."

Coveydue, '1—“There goes a man, who has done much to arouse people.”

Box, '14—“He must be a great labor agitator.”

Coveydue, '14—“No, he manufactures alarm clocks.”

\* \* \*

Patterson, to a friend at home, pointing to an old drum on the wall—“My great-grandfather carried that drum through the revolution.”

Scott, '14—“And did he beat it when he sighted the army?”

\* \* \*

Landlady to Wiltse, '13—“You're either got to move or pay your rent.”

Wiltse—“Thanks, Ma'am, the last place I was at, I had to do both.”

\* \* \*

(Blondy Sinclair was walking past a butcher shop on College Street, when he saw a woman coming out of the door drop a steak on the door step).

Sinclair, '14—“What would you call that, Watson?”

Watson, '14—“Why, a planked steak of course, Blondy.”

\* \* \*

Dr. Fred. Davis, '12, was with us at our annual “At Home.” While dancing, one of the fair sex asked him what year he was in. He informed her that he was practicing in Berlin. The fairy queen replied, “No wonder you are becoming stout, doctor.”

\* \* \*

Freshmen singing in front of assembly room before a recent exam. Harriman, '16—“Say, Siegel, what are you doing with those notes in your hand?”

Bier, '16—“Never mind, Harriman, he's singing by note.”

During a camp meeting in a South American town by the colored Methodist Church, Aunt Mariah Saunders, an aged negress, became very much excited, and in the exuberance of her spirit jumped and began to shout. Suddenly she exclaimed, “Good Lord, I wish I wuz a June bug.”

“Why do you wish you was a June bug, sister?” asked the preacher.

“So I could fly straight to Jesus,” she shouted.

“God bless you, sister,” said the minister. “A woodpecker would get you before you got half-way.”—Selected.

(Will someone kindly hand the local editor another for next month, or he will be compelled to publish his own).

• • •

Elliott, '14—"Have you opened that bottle of champagne, Hill?"

Hill, '14—"Yes, I started to open it, but it began to open itself. The man that filled that bottle must have put in two quarts instead of one."

• • •

A Freshman of the college refuses to go to church for a recent scare he has had at the last church service.

His examination is as follows: There was a canon at the reading desk, a big gun in the pulpit, the organist was drowning the choir, and the choir was murdering the anthem. The last service he attended was in a country church.

• • •

Jimmy Allen was being entertained the other evening by a few songs from his lady friend. When she had finished, Jimmy, enraptured, cried, "What a beautiful falsetto voice."

"Huh," said little brother, hiding behind the piano, "just wait till you see her false set o' teeth."

• • •

"I failed in Anatomy,  
I flunked in Chemistry,"  
The "sport" said with a hiss,  
"And now I want the man who said  
That ignorance is bliss."

---

A woman who both by bearing and looks could be distinguished as "new woman," entered a street car and with a very haughty air seated herself near an old Italian. When the conductor came to take up the fares she said to him in a very loud voice:

"Let me off at my husband's bank." The conductor, evidently knowing her, assured her that he would, and passed on to the Italian.

"Let me off at my peanut stand," called out the old fellow as he paid his fare.—Selected.

---

Pat—"I'm after bidding you goodby, Moike. It's the Panima for me. Sure \$4 a day workin' on the canal looks like a gold mine besides the \$1.20 in Amiriky."

Mike—"But Pat, do you moind that Panima is one of the hottest places in the world? It's 120 in the shade most every day."

Pat—"You don't suppose that I'm such a dommed fool as to stay in the shade all the time, do you?"—Ex.



On entering a shop where everything was sold by the yard, an Irishman thought he would play a joke, and ask for a yard of milk. The shopman was taken aback, but he dropped his fingers in the bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. Pat was surprised at this, and not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price. "Sixpence," said the shopman.

Said Pat: "All right, sor. Roll it up and I'll take it."

\* \* \*

Scotty McKay spent Christmas in New York, but nothing else. He is a true Scot.

\* \* \*

Pinard—"They say apple pie without cheese is like a kiss without a squeeze."

She—"I'm not prepared to judge. I've never had a kiss without a squeeze."

\* \* \*

Herb Stewart, '14—"What are you going to do this summer?"

John Sebben, '14—"I am going to practice dentistry at home."

Herb Stewart, '14—"How much are you getting?"

John Sebben, '14—" \$8 per."

Herb Stewart, '14—"Per-haps."

\* \* \*

Dr. W.—"What's the matter with Rutledge again this morning?"

Boyle, '14—"His train was late."

Dr. W.—"What train? the holidays are over."

Boyle, '14—"His train of thought."

Whole Class—"Poor Boyle."

\* \* \*

The stranded automobilist was working over his car. Up came a sarcastic follower of the plow.

"How many horsepower is she?" he mirthfully inquired.

"Sixty," replied the automobilist.

"Then, by heck, why don't she go?"

"Because, my friend, thirty are pulling each way."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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# The HYA YAKA

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No. 5

## Periodontarclasia

A. J. McDONAGH, D.D.S.

Years ago the Arabs had many physicians who were well versed in medicine and surgery, perhaps their knowledge and skill were greater than we give them credit for to-day, but dentists or writers on subjects pertaining to dentistry were few. Probably the need for dentists in the early times was not as great as it is to-day.

However, though there were not nearly so many cavities in the teeth as modern civilization produces, there were abnormal conditions of the gum tissue and of the gingival margins of the alveolus quite prevalent, in fact almost universal, and approaching the conditions which we to-day erroneously call pyorrhoea alveolaris.

I have examined a great many skulls of what we are pleased to call primitive people, and of course, have taken particular notice of their jaws and teeth, and must say it is an unusual thing to find indications of what to-day would be called a true case of pyorrhoea alveolaris in the skulls of the not so highly civilized people.

I used the term pyorrhoea alveolaris, and then said a true case of pyorrhoea alveolaris, and that is commonly done by those who speak of the disease or diseases for which at present there is no common name.

About the year 1100, an Arabian physician called Abulcasis, described this condition and also gave a method of treatment, which, with his crude instrument, was wonderfully successful. Therefore, probably, it would not be amiss to call the disease Abulcasis Disease, except that it is a rather awkward name and indefinite. I do not think the claim has ever been made by his friends that Abulcasis' name should ever be attached to the disease.

About the year 1876, Dr. John Riggs, of Hartford, Connecticut, read a paper before the Academy of Dental Surgery in New York, notice of which appeared in the Pennsylvania Journal of Dental Science.



In this paper, Dr. Riggs described his method of treating the disease, after which, Riggs' Disease was the name used to designate all diseases of the gums or alveolus, which resulted in the loosening or loss of teeth, in fact, to-day, Riggs' Disease is the name used as frequently as any other.

At present, the formation of all nomenclature is as far as possible descriptive. For instance, Pulpitis has been invented to describe inflammation of the pulp, Osteoclasia, the breaking of the bone, etc.

With that thought in view, many words have been suggested to take the place of Riggs' Disease. Up to the present time, none have been comprehensive enough, because under the head of Riggs' Disease, we have been in the habit of including congested condition of the gingival margin, slight inflammation of the gum, a very pronounced and extended inflammation of the same tissue, also an atrophy of the gingival margin causing recession of the gums, deposit of salivary calculus great enough to press the gum so hard that it, and the underlying tissues disappear, a deposit of calcareous material under the free margin of the gum, disappearance of the alveolar ridge, from any cause whatever, and the destruction of the alveolar ridge extending sometimes as far as the body of the maxillary bone, resulting in necrotic conditions.

Many names have been used which designate one or more of the conditions spoken of, for instance, Alveolitis, Interstitial Gingivitis, Alveolar Osteomyelitis, Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, and many others too numerous to mention. None of the many, however, express a breaking down of the tissues surrounding the teeth, which takes place in every phase of so-called Riggs' Disease.

However, the title of this paper, Periodontodasia, is designed to express that fact and will include all of the well formed terms which we have been using, Alveolitis, Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, etc., and it is not intended to take the place of any, each one having its own significance.

Taking the word Periodontodasia in the broad meaning, we may divide it into two classes, diseases which cause breaking down of the soft tissues, and diseases which cause breaking down of the hard tissues surrounding the roots of the teeth.

The first of these two divisions may be sub-divided into atrophy of the gingival margin without inflammation, and chronic and acute gingivitis.

Under the second class would be included Resorption or atrophy of the alveolus, chronic and acute inflammations affecting the alveolus and deep seated inflammatory process of the alveolus causing necrosis.

Further discussion of this subject will be taken up at a later date.

## Institute of Dental Pedagogies

W. E. WILLMOTT, D.D.S.

A few weeks ago were heard in the College halls, numerous questions: "Where is the Dean?" "Where is Dr. Walter?" "Where is Dr. Webster?" "Where is Dr. Thornton?" "Where is Dr. Doherty?" "Where is Dr. Bothwell?" "Where is Dr. Seccombe?"

Always the same answer came back: "Oh! he's gone to Pittsburg." Why to Pittsburg? For the gathering of the clans; the most important Dental meeting on this continent; a convention of dental teachers to discuss the best methods of presenting to the student, the various subjects of the curriculum.

This was the 20th meeting and the R.C.D.S. has been represented at every one since the organization in Chicago in 1893. The writer has missed but two—the first and third.

*What* to teach is "taboo," the emphasis being on *how* with some occasional reference to *when*. However, when the teaching of a new subject is suggested as was at this meeting, "Dental Economics," "Radiography" and "Art," is it necessary to discuss to some extent the *what*. The first of these subjects was observed to include: Working capital, practice building, fees, records, collections, legal proceedings, savings, investments, insurance, marriage; a very comprehensive course of lectures. The second included "77" uses to which the X-Ray is applicable. The last is entirely new and included a discussion of dentistry, both as a profession and a fine art, the danger of degenerating into a mere craft if there be ignored the fundamental principles of art, which include a fair knowledge of general morphology, the necessity for the study of facial morphology and free hand drawing, this would elevate the artistic standard of the whole profession to a level attained in the past by a very few. Surely a great task, but greatly to be desired! Other papers dealt with "The teaching of Pathology" and "The Teaching of Physiology." Three commissions reported on text-books, nomenclature and indexing journals.

The President's address is always an interesting feature. It gives him and those present an opportunity to "get several things off their chest," which would be out of place in any other part of the meeting. This year there was a very strong feeling in favor of extending to a four-session course. The main objection seemed to be the fear of lessening the number of students. A greater obstacle in

my opinion, would be the lack, in a majority of the schools, of the necessary laboratory and lecture room accommodation for an additional class. However, its on the way, and will arrive sooner or later. A surprising feature of the discussion was a slight under current of sentiment in favor of lowering the entrance requirements. This, I fancy, will never be brought about. In any event, this organization not being in any way a legislative body, has no power to make either of these changes, but is a great factor in molding college opinion.

The social functions of these meetings are always a source of great pleasure and profit, and this year was no exception. A magnificent banquet, followed by several brilliant speeches and a luncheon, at both of which the Chancellor of the University of Pittsburg spoke, will long be remembered by those sufficiently fortunate to be present. The Chancellor is a very broad minded man, with a grasp of the great university problems and a staunch friend of Dentistry. He looks upon the Dental Department as one of the most, if not the most important department of his University.

An afternoon was spent in visiting the Carnegie Institute and Technical Schools and the Dental College. The University is to be congratulated on its new building for its youngest child. Everything is of the latest, and no expense has been spared to make the building and equipment as efficient as possible.

It is a great inspiration to associate for two or three days with the leaders and enthusiasts in Dental Education. No one can attend a meeting of the I.D.P. without becoming more enthusiastic and more efficient in his college work.

---

#### CLASS SPIRIT.

Year fifteen has always stood for a loyal class spirit. From the first time Parker led the yell in the Freshman year up to the present time, there have been evidence of unity. Every member realizes he has a part to play in the history of year fifteen. Any member of the class forgetting this is reminded in a very unique way, namely, by the shower bath. It was the sad duty of the chief of police to issue a warrant for the arrest of an offender this week. On Tuesday the 18th inst., all laboratory work was called off during the alterations to the windows. One member persisted in working, and remained all day in the lab. On Thursday morning a class meeting was called, and it was decided to punish the offender in the usual way. Wm. Weir, who will be our chief next year, was appointed to take action, and he named his two assistants. As it was not necessary for the chief to go personally and take charge of the man, he sent his assistants. After a furious but brief struggle, the culprit was lodged underneath the shower and tendered a very cool reception. Boyle led the yell in a very enthusiastic manner. It was then noon, and the boys dispersed.



## Service and Recompense<sup>\*</sup>

---

In the advancement of all social, industrial and intellectual life there is ever present the fundamental principle of Man's Dependence. The fact, that man is dependent, gave origin to the varied industries that have developed and grown to such enormous proportions in the world of activity. Dependence is a perpetual call on humanity and no degree of knowledge attainable by man to set him above the want of assistance.

It is beautifully ordered that though the activities of the race in general, working out progressive civilization, are ever constant, yet we are dependent on the individual for his labor, skill and ideas to make up the life as a whole. It being true that man is a dependent individual, it naturally gives rise to the eternal law—that of service.

In a sense, every individual is a servant. He renders a service of some kind that assists and benefits mankind. The mode or manner of serving in any and all service varies from the simplest to the most complex. The question always arises, what kind of service is most valuable and essential? That which is most needed and is most helpful should be most in demand, for which the greatest remuneration should be had.

We recognize three objects as the basis for all service. First, service that will assist our fellow-man in promoting his interests in physical, intellectual and commercial life. Second, service that tends to promote our individual interests and advance us in life's progress. Third, service that will be helpful in the building up and advancement of general progress. The opportunity for service is great. The demand for it is ever increasing. All service, good, bad or indifferent, must be and is compensated for in some way whether the compensation be material or immaterial.

It is the universal opinion of men of all ages that justice and right prevail, and from this comes a great fundamental principle or law, that of proportion. That as we give so shall we receive. In proportion to the service we render to our fellow so ought to be the remuneration. Ideals of service are as varied as the sands of the sea, but the ever-constant motto should be efficiency. There is no such thing as equality of service, for men, by nature, are unequal. They are not equal in their station and employments, for they are not equal in their talents. We may not all have the same ideals of service, but we

<sup>\*</sup>Read before the Indiana State Dental Society, 1912

may have general and progressive ideals that will tend to elevate the standard of service.

Efficient service in any field of duty should be the first requisite. It is especially true in the dental profession. I shall not attempt to consider in detail what constitutes efficient service, but, to my mind, the service that gives to an individual the greatest degree of health, vigor and happiness is the most valuable. The highest duty of man is, service to his fellow; the greatest service is, that which assists in promoting and maintaining good health, for health is the soul that animates all enjoyments of life which fade and are tasteless without it. Some one has said, there are two things in life a sage must preserve at every sacrifice, the coats of his stomach and the enamel of his teeth. Some evils admit of consolation, but there are no comforters for dyspepsia and toothache. May we ask who does more towards the preservation of each than does the dentist? There is no business or profession in which there is a greater need for good, conscientious service than in ours. The highest standard of efficiency should be maintained. The highest ideals of conservative and progressive dentistry should be the essential training in our dental educational institutes.

A young man enters upon his professional career with an honesty of purpose. His supreme idea is to serve his fellow-man and earn sufficient fees to remunerate him for time and service. College days are over and he finds himself face to face with the stern realities of life. He soon learns the lesson of sacrifice. He does not remain long in the profession until he finds his ideals of service are possibly high enough, but his financial ideals have been seriously overestimated. It is quite true that much service in dentistry is more than compensated for, perhaps is detrimental to the welfare of the patient, but this is not the kind of service to which I refer. I do not wish to appear pessimistic in regard to the dental profession. There is a great deal of pleasure in our work, even though the income is meagre. The fact that we are rendering to the public valuable service, that we are a conspicuous factor in the advancement of health and hygiene, partially compensates for our service.

Finance isn't all in life, but it is of vital importance in order to get on well. Some one has said that life is fruitful in the ratio in which it is laid out in noble action or patient perseverance. Some comfort may be derived from this—for our work is noble and patience is an absolute necessity in order to persevere.

Every one should want to assume his share of the responsibilities to his fellow. He should also want to be assured a proportional remuneration. I am assuming that dentists do not have an income commensurate with the service they render, and will give estimates



and statistics later to prove the assertion. The dental profession should demand no more than is due it, but should not compromise with itself for less.

It is not necessary in this body of dentists to point out or tabulate the far-reaching results of efficient dentistry. It is safe to say that the compensation for progressive and conscientious dental service is not in keeping with the advancement made in the profession nor in proportion to other service both professional and otherwise and the high cost of living. Dentists, as a whole, are the hardest worked and the poorest paid of professional men.

There may be several reasons for the present low standard of fees, if it can be said that the standard is low—and I think we all agree that such is the case.

In classifying the causes we may consider them directly and indirectly. Indirectly, it seems to be a growing tendency in organization of various kinds and in institutions of learning to place too much stress on quantity and consider too lightly the quality of their constituents.

The essential or basic principle in any organization or institution is quality. In this busy life of hustle and rush, together with an increasing competition, we are either too apt to overestimate the quality or consider quantity the dominating factor. Can it be that our dental institutions, in keeping pace with like institutions, are allowing the idea of quantity to enter too much in the makeup of the institution rather than emphasize to a greater degree the quality? Filled with men of low professional ideals, men of lax moral character and whose educational qualifications are very much limited—if it be possible that such persons be allowed to graduate—what may society and the profession expect but a demoralizing result? Their tendency from the outstart is to drag the profession down—to place it on too much of a commercial basis. The cheap, indiscriminate advertising dentist, with his misleading and dishonest advertising, is doing much to cheapen dentistry in ideals and in financial remuneration. They must have graduated from some reputable college and permitted to practice by a legalized board of dental examiners.

The place to begin is at the beginning. The dentist must first be educated to the higher standard of professional service.

Directly, the primary reason for the low fee basis is with the profession itself. Narrow-mindedness, jealousy and lack of unity of purpose on the part of the dentists as a whole is very much in evidence. Broad, liberal ideas, harmony and good-fellowship, unity of purpose and united effort will be the means of establishing a higher financial level in the profession of dentistry.



Individual dentists fail to properly estimate the value of their service, to take into consideration their time, skill, energy, and last but by no means small, their maintenance expense. Another reason is the non-appreciation of the public of the real value or worth of a dentist's service either from an esthetic viewpoint or that of good health.

These are conditions that retard progress in establishing a higher fee basis in dentistry. Who but the dentist must be the aggressor? It is up to him to deliver the goods and demand a commensurate fee. Is he doing it, or will he do it?

The growing need for dental service, the better educational facilities and modern equipment advances dentistry to the position where it is recognized as one of the leading branches of the healing art. It is not necessary to note the various steps and the detail of advancement in dentistry, but a brief mention of dentistry in the past and present will show that there has been great achievement both in operative and prosthetic dentistry, yet the fees have not advanced as has the science and art in the profession.

The practice of dentistry, as have all other professions, came about as a natural sequence. Since the dawn of the race, frailty and disease have lurked in the human family. Man's effort to free himself from the ills of life naturally gave origin to the varied branches of the healing art. Some form of operative procedure being necessary to furnish relief from diseased conditions of the teeth or distress caused by accident furnished a nucleus for dental operative procedure. Such operations were principally for immediate relief, and future benefits or uses were not seriously considered, the operations being of the most practical kind and consisted principally of extracting.

Crude methods in the practice of dentistry are in evidence ages before any special consideration as a distinct branch of medicine.

The advancement in early dentistry was extremely slow. In recent years the profession has advanced at rapid strides. Both the theoretical and mechanical side of dentistry have been greatly developed.

The progress made in dentistry has greatly increased a dentist's opportunity to render a greater and more effective service. May we ask how much it has increased his income. Present achievements and advantages are conducive to service that is more beneficial to humanity and likewise is worth more to the lay public, for which the dentist is entitled to a more generous fee.

A dentist's life is not one of leisure as some may want to assume, but on the other hand one of continuous activity. His labor is arduous. His physical and mental faculties are taxed to the fullest capacity. One of the essential qualifications in a dentist's life is a test of endur-

ance. Not in the achievement, but in endurance, is found the chief element of success.

The peculiarity of a dentist's work lies in its individuality—his business being built up and continued by personal effort. His clients want his and not the service he could probably secure. His time and skill being his capital, it behooves him to make the most of it. The nervous strain and tension soon tend to make inroads on his vitality. The strenuous work and constant exposure to disease often make the active period of a dentist's life short. Perhaps after twenty to thirty years' service one will have served his usefulness in the profession. The serious question arises, has his net income through life been sufficiently accumulative to serve him during the closing years. The present net income of an average dentist, in these days of high cost of living, is not sufficient to serve his purpose at the time of forced retirement from active service.

This is an age of intellectual advancement. The individual and the race are constantly striving for the best in life. As we drift into new conditions, new environments and higher conceptions of living, so are the ideals of conservation and preservation of health, beauty and happiness ever manifest. Through the press and by actual contact one with another, in this enlightened age, the masses of the people are becoming educated to the fact that the profession of dentistry is doing a great and lasting good in relieving distress and in correcting oral abnormalities. Dental school inspection is doing a great deal toward bringing people face to face with actual conditions relative to the care of the teeth. It is proving a valuable asset to the volume of dental work.

In view of the fact that the reports show and that we personally know the fee average to be low and that people everywhere are appreciating, more and more, better service and that the profession is continuously advancing and offering increased quality of service, is it not an opportune time for dentists to begin to seek a more reasonable recompense for service rendered? If we are not sufficiently paid for our service, who is to blame? The dentist. If the fees are to be increased, who must be the aggressor? The dentist. Who must discuss and promote oral hygiene? The dentist. When ought it be done? Now and continuously, because this is the opportune time. Why are people in a more receptive mood? Because they are reading, hearing and seeing the need and the results of dental service more to-day than ever before. How can a higher standard of fees be made effective? By the activity of the individual dentist in his particular sphere.

In conclusion, may it be realized that dentists are alive to their needs, may efficient service and a just recompense be the constant ideal, beginning with the matriculation of the student and coming throughout the various societies and organizations of advanced dentistry.

If we adhere closely to the long-established principle—that in union there is strength—there is hope for better things in dentistry. Unity of purpose and united effort will bring t pass results most needed in the dental profession.—Dental Summary.

---

“MODERN EDUCATION.”

When a youth goes to college,  
Far from his happy home, ..  
He is supposed to fill with knowledge,  
What he would term his dome.

He first must learn the college yell  
As all true collegians do,  
Wear clothes that look like ———,  
Pants rolled up a foot or two.

Next he must learn to puff  
Coffin nails all the day.  
Stick out his chest and bluff  
In the usual college way.

Then he has his city girl.  
He'll tell you “She's some muff,”  
About his brain being in a whirl  
And all that sort of stuff.

And how he plays poker,  
The money he won's a fright.  
How he can drink ten fizzes  
Without even getting bright.

He just simply loves to do  
The Bunny-Hug and Wiggly-Worm,  
Waltzing—he will tell you  
Is gone never to return.

He'll tell you how Maud,  
Elsie and May, are the rage;  
How Gaby is a fraud,  
And about the decline of the modern stage.

Ask him how he likes his studies.  
He'll answer, “Great—fine,”  
And that he will graduate  
In the course of time.

In brief, his long term at college  
Is just one round of fun.  
So if this is what they call education,  
Gee whiz! me for some:

PETE.



## Presentation Speech to Dr. J. A. Bothwell

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The freshman laboratory, on Friday, February 14th, was the scene of a very pleasing event, when the President of the year, R. H. Wing, made a presentation speech to Dr. J. A. Bothwell, prior to the latter's leaving the college for scenes of new activities. It is only one of the signs, indicating the feeling of good-fellowship that has sprung up between professor and students. The address is as follows:—

"Dr. Bothwell, it is with regret that I, expressing the sentiments of Class '16, take this opportunity of bidding you farewell to the Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

"When we (Class '16) came under your supervision as typical Freshmen some five months ago, we then began to realize that we had in you, one we could all call and speak of, as an "Ideal Professor." You gave us all your earnest and sincere instruction, Dr. Bothwell, and not only instruction from a technical and educational standpoint, but from a moral and manly standpoint. You showed impartiality to all of us, and were always the same to each and every member of Class '16.

"As I said before, it is with regret, that we take this opportunity of saying good-bye to you, while on the other hand, Dr. Bothwell, allow me to assure you, that personally and as Class '16 collectively, you have our very best wishes for success in your new and larger undertaking, in connection with this our worthy Profession of Dentistry.

"We congratulate you, Dr. Bothwell, upon your new office, and we all feel you will prove and achieve greater success in this new position, than you have here in the R.C.D.S.

"In conclusion, Dr. Bothwell, allow me, on behalf of Class '16, to bestow upon you and Mrs. Bothwell, this small token (showing but slightly), the high esteem in which you were held by every member of Class '16."

Dr. Bothwell, though completely surprised, replied in his usual apt manner:—

"Gentlemen, I hardly know what to say, because I'm full up. This has been a great surprise, and I must say the presentation is unmerited.

"Ever since I have been connected with the college, during the past seven years, I have tried to give to my classes the best that is in me, and the work has been an uplift to myself. I have greatly appreciated the work that Class '16 has done, and the hearty co-opera-

tion of their acts with my wishes. Everybody seemed to get along so well. I am more proud of Class '16 than of any class of previous years. The record that the class has made this year has excelled all previous records. For instance, on the first case, there were sixteen members of this class, who received a hundred per cent., while in previous years, the number was probably one or two men who did equally as well. Therefore I have special reason to be proud of the work.

"I might also state that the work this year has been almost entirely in my hands, which was not the case previous to this year.

"I trust that my influence on this class will not die out, during my absence, but that it will live forever.

"On behalf of Mrs. Bothwell and myself, I wish to thank the class for their appreciation of my services, and wish you success for the future, not only during your college course, but during your entire life."

Class '16 then gave three hearty cheers for Doctor Bothwell.

---

### HANG ON!

Grit

That's it!

You're not worth a bit

'Till you prove that you're fit

To be where the real men—the "Ever-Braves" sit.

Four years spent at college

May stuff you with knowledge;

Your arms may be strong

And your head may be long,

But unless you're a stayer,

A thoroughbred player,

You're all wrong.

It's the sticker,

The kicker, the man who is quicker

Who conquers in battle.

His brains never rattle.

Like a hound with his fangs on

His quarry he hangs on.

He's game to the finish,

His hopes don't diminish.

He knows he can win

And in time he gets in.

—Herbert Kauffman.

# THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1913.

No. 5



With the winter practically over, and spring close at hand, the examination period looms up before us, ominously close. We can no longer afford to go on in the easy, or possibly lazy manner, adopted by many of us heretofore, with the soothing thought in our minds that the dreadful period is only a very vague, disagreeable something, always far ahead. No, it is very close now. We are on the last lap of our year's work; in fact, the very home stretch, and it all depends on our efforts in the time remaining, as to what position we shall cross the tape, or whether we shall cross it at all. To put in popular form, "It's up to us."

\* \* \* \*

What promises to become an annual affair at the college, and the most popular of student gatherings, is the election night, held for



the first time a couple of weeks ago. If carried out with the same system, and the same excellent standard of entertainment provided, with so little rough house as characterized the first, there is no sane reason why it should not be popular with both faculty and student. The other faculties all have their election nights, and it is always the big night of the year. The School of Science night is especially famous, and attracts students from every faculty. Plenty of good wholesome excitement is provided, enough to satisfy any normal youth.

Let us do all we can to boost it, and help make it an annual affair.

The officers elected that night were the following, whom we heartily congratulate, and trust they will succeed in the responsible offices to which they were elected.

R.D.S.—President, H. A. Stewart; Vice-President, F. J. Lawson; Secretary, Geo. Coveyduc.

Soccer Football—President, S. Rutledge; Vice-President, B. Beaton; Secretary, H. Stitt.

Rugby—President, J. A. McDonald; Vice-President, Sinclair; Secretary, B. Washburn.

Hockey—President, M. Holmes; Vice-President, J. S. Bailey; Secretary, H. Zinn.

Track Club—President, H. Campbell; Vice-President, D. J. Sutherland; Secretary, H. Zimm.

Basketball—President, W. W. McDonald; Vice-President, T. Tucker; Secretary, J. Teich.

---

#### STUDENTS' COURT.

Senior Judge, H. J. Clark; Junior Judge, A. V. Wright; Court Attorney, J. F. O'Brien; Court Crier, Hammel; Chief Police, W. Weir; Deputy Chief of Police, S. McPhee; Clerk of Court, W. McNeven.

---

#### HYA YAKA STAFF.

Editor-in-Chief, H. H. Box; Business Manager, R. G. Ward; Secretary, T. G. Hollingshead; Treasurer, H. H. Richardson.

---

H. V. Wright, '15 (after waiting sometime with his girl friend for a car)—“Come on, Helen, we can manage to squeeze in here, can't we?”

Helen (blushing faintly)—“I suppose we can, but don't you think we had better wait until we get home?”

## Election Night

---

On this evening, a varied and attractive programme was provided for the assembled students.

First on the programme was the tug-of-war between years '15 and '16. It resulted in a win for the Sophs. Later on, the Juniors defeated the Seniors; and in the sudden-death pull, between the Sophs and Juniors, year '14 was having all the better of the contest, when a dispute arose and the result was that everybody present took a hand, and it is a wonder that the rope stood the strain. The "beef-trust" composing the Juniors' team, was as follows: Schwalm, Knight, Pattison, Leonard, Scott, Duff, Sutherland and Zimmerman.

Next came the wrestling. The first bout was between Mahaffey of Education, and Curtis of School, both heavyweights. It resulted in a win for Maheffey, who has had more experience than his opponent.

The next bout was between Tomlinson of School, and Haynes of Dents. The former was lighter by about 10 pounds, but he put up a game exhibition, and won applause by his clever work before he was thrown.

In the last wrestling bout, Rutledge of year '14, surprised all present by the battle that he gave our celebrated grappler, Haynes of '13. This bout was the most exciting one of the evening, and it was only after eight minutes' hard work that Haynes succeeded in getting a fall. With a little more training, Rut. would be a hard man to beat in the 145 pound class.

The first boxing bout was between Harriman and Fraser. The freshman had much the better of the contest, although he eased up after the first round. His foot work was good, and he used a splendid left jab.

The second bout was between Scott and Sutherland. The latter won the 158 pound championship of Varsity last year, but has not been boxing this year. This bout rivalled in interest and excitement the one between Haynes and Rutledge. It was fast all the way, and some good hard jabs were exchanged.

A gymnastic exhibition was given by Scott of Meds and Gardiner of Dents. These are two of the best men in the University in their line, and their tumbling was excellent, eliciting rounds of applause from the spectators.

A vote of thanks was moved by Wiltse, the orator of the Senior year, to those men from other faculties, who had contributed to the evening's entertainment. That the work of the visitors was appreciated, was shown by the hearty way in which the motion was applauded.

The evening was brought to a close by a game of basketball between Junior and Senior Dents. The latter were greatly strengthened by the presence on their defence of Scott of Varsity Seniors. H was a serious stumbling block to the Juniors. The forwards also combined excellently, and the score of 42 to 21 represents the result. If the seniors had displayed the same form in the Sifton cup games as they showed on Election night, we should have no doubts as to the holders of the cup for this year.

The evening was a brilliant success. It was the most enjoyable stag night ever participated in by the present students at the College, and there is no doubt that it will be made an annual affair.

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#### LETTER OF THANKS.

Gentlemen: I appreciate very much your electing me at the recent elections to be your representative to the Parliament of the Undergraduates, and also treasurer of our own Parliament. I wish to express my thanks to those responsible, and trust that your vote will not prove a disappointment.

I will endeavor to the best of my ability to deserve that privilege. I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. V. PATTISON, '14.

---

Father—"You might give that young man who comes to see you in the evenings a message."

Mabel (blushing)—"You mean Roy Bier."

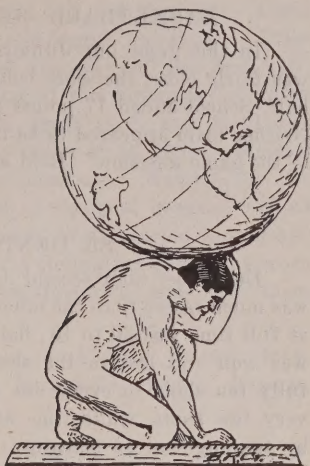
Father—Yess, tell him we have no objection to his running up the gas bills, but we would rather he didn't carry away the morning paper."

\* \* \* \* \*

It has been reported that Mac is at his old trick again in the Moon Waltz. We're watching him.



# Athletic World



## BOXING.

Dents had only one representative in the interfaculty tournament. He is Harriman of the freshman year. He was entered in the 135 pound class, but was slightly overweight and gamely competed in the 145 pound class. He won his bout in the afternoon, but was defeated in the evening by Burgess, a seasoned scrapper from Arts. Harriman deserves credit for his gameness and clever boxing. He will certainly do well in the tournament next year in his proper class.

## WRESTLING.

It is about time that some boquets were handed to one of the most modest athletes ever enrolled in the College. We refer to Wesley Haynes of Class '13. It is indeed rarely that one finds such a combination of modesty and ability in athletics as is seen in our noted wrestler. Haynes is captain and President of the Varsity wrestling team, which lately competed against the team of Pennsylvania State College, one of the strongest teams in the States. Haynes was the only man on the Toronto team that won a bout, and he defeated Schellenberger, captain of the Pennsylvania team, and the best wrestler of his weight in the United States.

We congratulate Haynes on his success, and we wish to express our admiration of him as an athlete of whom the College should be proud.

**BASKETBALL—JR. DENTS VS. JR. SCHOOL.**

In this game our Juniors met their first defeat. The first half was fairly close, the score being 17 to 12 at half time. In the second half, School added 17 points more, while Dents scored only 8 points. Neither team appeared to be in very good condition, and the last part of the game was slow. Reid was again the star for Dents.

**SR. DENTS VS. SR. SCHOOL.**

Dents met their second defeat of the afternoon in this game. It was much faster than the other game, and was very strenuous. Score at full time was 30 to 18; half time 18 to 13 for School. The game was won and lost in the shooting. In the second half, Dents had fully ten shots to every one that School had; but the latter missed very few shots, while time after time, the shots of our men missed by the slightest of margins. The work of Seymour for School was very good, especially in the first half. Gardiner and Robertson were the stars for Dents, Gardiner in shooting and Robertson in his offensive work against some of the husky School men.

---

**HOCKEY—DENTS VS. MARKHAM.**

The first game of the season for Dents, was played at Markham, against the Markham intermediate O.H.A. team. Markham had already played a couple of games, and had a slight advantage for this reason. However, both teams showed excellent form for so early in the season. The game was won by Markham by 7 to 5. Dents' line-up was: Goal, Johnston; point, Holmes; cover, Beaton; rover, McDonald; centre, Roberts, wings Zum and Stewart.

Bill Bailey refereed in a manner satisfactory to both teams.

**DENTS VS. JUNIOR SCHOOL.**

On Saturday, February 1st, the Dents won the opening game in the Jennings cup series, by defeating Junior S.P.S. 8-5.

The game being the first for both teams, was a very good exhibition of hockey, and many flashes of speed were shown by players on both sides. Dents started the scoring shortly after the face off, and quickly repeated. They played rings around their rivals, almost in every position during this period, with the exception of the goal keeper. Junior School has one of the foremost men in the nets, and much credit must be given Mr. Armstrong. The half ended, by a beautiful individual rush by McDonald, making the score 6-1 in favor of the Dents.

The fighting spirit of the School was up, and they were determined to get into the lead in spite of a five-goal handicap. They worked like fiends, and almost reversed the play of the first half. The day was saved by the back checking of the forwards, in which Harry Stewart led. Zinn played with great skill, and is always aggressive. Beaton's playing was conspicuous at all times. Holmes showed up very well as did the other members. Wallace for the School was the pick, with the exception of the goal keeper. School had the better of this half, and scored early in the period four goals. Dents came back and soon scored two, and ending the game, the score 8-5. Boddy of Trinity refereed very satisfactorily, and made them play clean hockey. The line up:—

School (6): Armstrong, Wallace, Smithson, Gale, Primm, Gray, Govell. Dents (8): Johnson, Holmes, McDonald, Beaton, Roberts, Stewart, Zinn.

In their second game of the series, Dents had an easy time in defeating Junior Meds. The first half was fairly close, the score being 3 to 1, but in the second half Dents scored 5 to Meds' 1. The day was bad for hockey, and unpleasant for spectators, of whom there were quite a number from our College. It was windy and snowed, the snow on the ice making it difficult to carry the puck, and rendering combination almost impossible. By far the best man on the Meds' team was Harvey, their centre. He was all over the ice, and but for his rushes and back-checking, the Dents would have had a walk-over. For our side, the stars were Zinn, Holmes and Stewart. Zinn's stick handling and shooting were splendid. His play in the second half, where he went through the whole Med team and scored, was the best play of the day. Holmes played a splendid game on the defence, and his rushes were well-timed and well carried out. Harry Stewart showed up to his last year's form. His back checking and work on the boards and in front of the goal, were excellent, but he and Holmes were too strenuous at times to suit the referee. The team was: Goal, Johnston; point, Holmes, cover, Roberts; rover, Beaton; centre, McDonald; wings, Zinn and Stewart.

#### DENTS VS. SENIOR SCHOOL.

Dents played Senior School in the semi-finals of the Jennings Cup series at the Arena on Saturday morning, March 1st. The game was very fast, and was marked by close checking. It resulted in a victory for School by 4 to 0; half time, 1 to 0.

In the first half Dents had much the better of the play, and the score by School was a piece of hard luck. The puck was centered by a



School man, and Johnston accidentally knocked it into his own goal. The play in this half was mostly in School's territory, but their strong defence held Dents scoreless. Bricker at cover was replaced by Roberts shortly before half time.

The second half commenced very fast. Dents relied on individual rushes in this half, and School played more combination. School scored in five minutes on a nice piece of combination. They repeated in half a minute, and scored again five minutes later from a scrimmage in front of goal. Just before this score, Holmes got a crack in the eye. Dents tried desperately to score, and they stuck to their guns to the very last, but the great work of Gray in goal prevented them from scoring. Cotton also starred for School. He was the fastest man on the ice. For Dents, Stewart played a good game right through. He was hurt in the first half, but continued, and played like a little hornet all the game. He was checked hard by the heavy School men. Beaton also starred on the forward line. Holmes on the defence did some great checking, and Roberts made some good rushes in the second half.

Wylie and Knight refereed one half each with the greatest satisfaction. They missed almost nothing, and were absolutely impartial.

Dents' lineup—Goal, Johnston; point, Holmes; cover, Bricker, Roberts, rover, Beaton; centre, Macdonald; right, Zinn; left, Stewart.

### INTER-YEAR HOCKEY.

The first Inter-Year hockey game was played on Feb. 27th, between the Freshmen and Sophomores. It resulted in a victory for '15 by a score of 6 to 2.

The game was more closely contested than the score would indicate. Beaton scored the first goal for the Sophs after three minutes' play. The score at half time was 3 to 1. Zinn and Roberts scored the other goals for the Sophs in the first half, while Boyd scored for the Freshmen. In the second half Lough, Walsh and McDonald scored for the second year, and Anderson notched one for the first year. The checking was very hard and close, and there was not much combination attempted. Zinn had his knee hurt in the second half, and McDonald was off a couple of times for tripping. Beaton starred for the Sophs, and Smith and Holmes were best for the Freshies. Holmes' body-checking stopped many a rush; he checked hard, but cleanly, and also started many rushes. The two Boyds also played well. "Mike" Sawyers was a very impartial referee. The lineup:—

Sophs.		Freshies.
Johnston	Goal	Smith
Roberts	Point	Robertson
Walsh	Cover	Holmes
Beaton	Rover	H. Boyd
McDonald	Centre	E. Boyd
Zinn	Right	Anderson
Lough	Left	McBride

## BASKETBALL.

The first Inter-year basketball game was played in our gymnasium between the Freshies and Sophs. The result was an overwhelming defeat for the Freshmen, the score being 67 to 11. Thompson, for the Sophs, was the shining star, scoring 16 baskets. Teich scored 7 baskets, and McDonald 6 baskets and 1 foul. Reid and Holmes played well for the Freshmen. Judging from the showing of the Sophs, it looks as though year '15 will have their names engraved on the "Seccombe Cup" for another year. The teams were:—

Sophs—Tucker, Cooper, Thompson, Teich, McDonald.

Freshmen—Holmes, Perlman, Harriman, Reid, McCartney.

## THE JUNIORS.

A is for Ante, our soloist;  
B is for Bailey, who's never been kissed;  
C is for Clarke, our elect senior judge;  
D is for Duff, a lover of fudge;  
E is for Elliott, an ex-teacher of school;  
F is for Fraser, a sister of Yule;  
G is for Gardiner, our cartoonist grand;  
H is for Holmes, of Cobalt's brass band;  
I is for Ionson, of whom we are proud,  
K is for Kelley, to whom as Freshmen we bowed;  
L is for Leonard, a fat man, who can't run;  
M is for Mormon, of which we have one;  
N is for Norman, our little chap;  
O is for O'Brien, with the large facial map;  
P is for Pattison, with the big open face;  
R is for Rutledge, in the relay race;  
S is for Spieres, the wise, learned man;  
T is for Thornton, with cheeks of tan;  
V is for Vim, which we put in our work;  
W is for Ward, who that work likes to shirk;  
Y is for Youth, of which we all claim a share;  
Z is for Zimmerman, who plugs in his lair.  
If your name in this does not appear,  
Please do not meet me with a sneer.  
Remember, you are not forgotten,  
But to make a rhyme your name is rotten.

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Contributors to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the article is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All Plugger Points may be handed to Local Editor.

---

Miss Brandon (in course of conversation with a couple of Seniors, happened to mention a certain play called "Kismet"):

McLaughlin, '13 (aside to Jimmy Allen)—"Would you mind turning your head for a moment?"

\* \* \* \* \*

McNevin, '15—"Miss Johnston, may I ask a question?"

Miss Johnston, '15—"Why certainly, Mac."

McNevin, '15—"Shall the sophettes be old enough to vote at the elections?"

\* \* \* \* \*

Dr. W. was lecturing in the sophomore laboratory one morning about 10.30, when a knock was heard on the door. "Another case of broken jaw, I guess." When the door was opened, Mac. entered, and the doctor said, "It should be, gentlemen."

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HIS DOUBLE PULL.

The dentist feels a satisfaction,  
In every job of tooth extraction,  
He yanks your tooth from out its socket,  
Likewise the cash from out your pocket.

A dentist was filling a woman patron's back teeth. When he had finished with the first tooth he handed the woman a hand mirror that she might see the result for herself. Then he went on with his task, repeating his performance with the mirror after each tooth was filled. Finally, when the job was completed and she had handed back the mirror with thanks, he said:

"Well, madame, how d they look to you?"

"How do what look to me?"

"Oh, I forgot about the teeth," she exclaimed, reaching for the hand glass.

"What did you look at each time I gave you the mirror?"

"My hair."—Pittsburg Press.

\* \* \* \*

If he comes o borrow ten.

I am out.

Tell him, office boy, again,

I am out.

It's the only way to win,

Or to save my hard earned tin,

For if he should find me in,

I am out.

—July Lippincott's.

\* \* \* \*

The following story is told of Hiram Doolittle. Hiram made his wife keep a cash account. Every week he would go over it, growling and grumbling like this:

Look here, Hannah, mustard plaster, 50 cents; three teeth extracted, \$2. There's \$2.50 in one week spent on your own private pleasure. Do you think I'm made of money?"

\* \* \* \*

#### A PARDONABLE ERROR.

"Why is our thin friend, Miss Dash, angry at you?" asked one young man of another.

"Oh, I made a mistake at a reception. I couldn't see her face under her big hat?"

"Well, that's nothing to get mad about, mistaking her for some one else."

"No, but you see, I mistook her for a piano lamp."

Thamp—"I'm looking for a job at me trade, mum."

Housekeeper—"Well what is is your trade?"

Tramp—"Dentistry, mum. Me specialty is insertin' teeth in mince pies."

### NO CHESTERFIELD.

"Muggins has made a pile of money, and now he's trying to get into society; but the question of manners comes up. Has he got any?" queried Bolivar.

"Muggins? Manners? Well I should say not," retorted Slithers. "Why, that man wouldn't give up his seat in a dentist's chair to a lady."—Harper's Weekly.

### TIME.

By George Matthew Adams.

"The reason I beat the Austrians is they didn't know the value of five minutes."—Napoleon.

Learn to use your Time.

For if you don't it passes on, never to return—coldly mindless of your sorrow and your regret.

As steadily, silently and smoothly as does this aged Earth move in its path, so does Time pass on. It never stops to tie its shoestrings. It never waits.

Time is Effort, harnessed and worked to a full day's portion.

Time has no business, boasts no monied millions, hires no fast legged errand boys, houses no clerks, thinks no problems, rules no states. Time is business, money, the errand boy, the clerk, the problem, the state!

Time is but the man in the job put to action and to work.

And Time used to profit to-day will accumulate Power for you to-morrow just as sure as Time goes on. Meditate not on trifles. Attempt big tasks. Remembering that—

This day will never dawn again!

And yet, mighty as Time is, priceless in comparison to all else in the world, Time is the freest thing in existence. Perhaps that is why so many fail to grasp it with earnestness and with enthusiasm. Perhaps that is why so few realize its presence and let it pass on.

Think. No matter what your work to-day if it is worth while at all—Time to plan it out. Time to do it well, and Time to finish it, is your day's greatest gift and your greatest job.

Learn to use your Time.



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# The HYA YAKA

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No. 6

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## History of Class 1913

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The year one thousand nine hundred and nine will be noted in the chronicles for its strong trade winds, and in the fall of that year the winds blew R.C.D.S.-wards. From city, town, village and hamlet there came two score and ten, less, or more, of ambitious youths, and suddenly there appeared upon the scene this strange combination of the human element, and chose "divine" Detlor as their captain. Some were born under a rhubarb leaf, others brought and deposited by the proverbial stork, and the rest were born like all other mortals. What their pre or post-natal life was, matters not, suffice it to say that they were all living and very much alive.

Ushered into the College halls, our names were put upon the "Magna-Charta" by the venerable old man—the Dean—and this, as it were, precipitated us into the "Hustle." That October afternoon the heavenly bodies stood in their orbits, and dark clouds stretched across the horizon. Our enemy hurled a spear into our camp, and almost immediately hostilities began. The missiles consisted of axle-grease, shoe-polish and flour. Volley followed volley, the onslaught of our foes was heavy, but we repulsed them time and again, and stood our grounds. The battle-field looked a veritable shambles, and havoc and destruction were to be found on every turn. Right then and there we swore by the grey hairs of "Appolonia" to wreak vengeance upon the next generation. Yea! and the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the heads of their children, and their children's children to the third and fourth generation after them. When the opportune moment arrived, the following year, the Scriptures were fulfilled, and we turned the tables upon the "new-comers." To heal our wounds in the meantime, we were shortly after banqueted and feasted by the Sophs., and foster-fathered and mothered by Dr. and Mrs. Willmott.

Like the children of Israel in Egypt, we worked in mud at the R. C. D. S., but unlike them, built molars and cuspids and other likenesses that could not be worshipped since they were unlike those in Heaven above or on Earth beneath. Drs. Doherty and Cummer were our trusted guides, and their memory will remain with us. Time sped on, and day of reckoning arrived. Some were bruised, others sighed, but happily the guillotine did not drop upon a single head.

We arrived safely at the second mile-stone on our long and tortuous road under the chief—Ezra Madden. We were soon introduced into the domain of mechanics by Chief Engineers, Dr. Webster and Dr. Thornton; we imitated the dove's tail, employed the property of the inverted cone and that of the lever and fulcrum, built tunnels, and undermined them, dug canals, cut three straits, and to span the abysmal deeps swung bridges across; levelled mountains, excavated and built seats and steps. Our driving machinery was propelled by the most primitive means—the foot (engine).

This year saw us introduced into the dissecting room, and many a "seance" did we have with the departed dead. We worked like slaves in the galleys, and occasionally would be interrupted by "Fresh air and sunshine kills T. B."; "Well! that's done!"; "Christopher Columbo put the country on the b—o." Time glided on, and the first half of our era came to a close—everybody again safely made the shore.

Our boat well-manned and provisioned, started on the second half of its voyage with the genial McLean at the wheel. The sailors were now more sturdy and courageous and experienced; the waters not so rough and raging. Stroke by stroke we steadily pushed on towards the beacon light in the distance. We descended now to the hall of the "Selects," were no more like dumb-driven cattle, began to assert ourselves, and feel like men. Even his Excellency Tom treated us now with a little kindness and consideration, and did not rule with such an iron hand as he used to. This year saw our advent into the Infirmary—the metaphorical "Chamber of Horrors." It would fill a volume to describe our first adventure there. Thanks to Drs. Stuart and Fife and their lieutenants, we steered clear of many a treacherous shoal.

The "Millenium" has now arrived, we are Seniors—the pinnacle of our expectations—looked up to by the Juniors, revered by the Sophs., and idolized by the Freshies. To captain McCarten falls the glory of steering us into the "Haven." Most of our time was spent in the Infirmary, replacing lost organs under Dr. Willmott, regulating the natural organs under Dr. Hume, and doing everything else imaginable to them under Dr. Stuart, and extirpating the diseased and decrepit ones under Dr. Paul.

The class of 1913 boldly stands out in many respects. We set the record for marks both collectively and individually, C. M., won his spurs here. In athletics we were no mean factor; unassuming Mac. G. is the hero, also W. T. H.

Interesting to observe that in this last rally the characters of the great majority, sort of floated up to the surface, and some of the obscure ones elbowed themselves through to the front.



It is deemed proper right here to switch off to the appendixed portion of our history.

A class-history is really incomplete without a short epigram about each subject of the class in question. The "Torontonensis" limited us to a certain number of words, and of course the above was well nigh impossible. The Hya Yaka, on the other hand, was more generous with space and allowed us to expand a little, and we are very grateful for it.

The optimistic "muse" is supposed to hover over the historian while performing this Herculean task, and his position is not a very enviable one either, since he is circumscribed and limited to remarks which are not derogatory to the character of any one member of the class. He therefore will endeavor to keep within bounds; but in case his pen slips and makes a faint scratch on your character, please don't magnify it under the microscope, and make a mountain of a mole-hill. Just look at it complacently with your naked eye, and pass on to the next—"be tolerant," "be humble, my brother, etc.," as Thackery would say.

Aiken—John Bolton resolved that in order to look at all important his mustachios must sprout; musically inclined and otherwise quite a flirt.

Allen—Sunny, Jim, a sport is he,  
And a scientist of no small degree;  
The R. D. S., therefore, awarded him the presidency,  
Methinks he is a candidate for the "Academie."

Allison—Alias Topsy possesses an idiosyncrasy of assuming other names besides his own, like Jethro of old, the father-in-law of Moses.

Armstrong—Herb looks at you from the white of his eye. He is a good scout; everybody says so, even Gen. Baden-Powell.

Brown—John the Baptist—a peruser of the scriptures, a disciple of truth, a follower of the straight and narrow path.

Connolly—Pseudonym Count, denies in toto any claim to nobility; broad in mind as tall in body, belongs to the "Boosting Club."

Crysler—A mysterious man he must be,  
And to circumspect his personality,  
Is a task of great difficulty,  
To stop here would be magnanimity.

Cunningham—A sort of Mark Twain, a man that came in touch with the world; porridge is his main diet.

Davis—The Doctor joined our ranks as we were pulling into town, he is therefore insufficiently known to us to be commented upon, still we can say he is very smooth indeed.

Dean—A judiciary of high esteem, wise, sagacious, of the sphinx type, of few words, but many thoughts.

Dixon—A good example of the Western type, full of energy and ambition; says nothing, but saws lots of wood.

Dolson—Has a predominating affinity for the fair sex termed “fussing,” in the vernacular; possesses a kleptomania for the nurse’s table; seems to be descending from his professional pedestal by paying periodical visits to Old Orchard.

Doyle—Endowed with social proclivities, yet not a mollycoddle nor a codfish aristocrat; possesses common horse sense, and still plays little horse.

Fuller—The R. C. D. S. evidently agrees with this individual; he got “fuller” since he came, get stout without drinking “stout.”

Godwin—A good captain, association his hobby, an all round sport, a good head.

Harris—A rustic of simple habits, of the rugged type, sort of pugnacious.

Haynes—His fame on the mat is far and wide, even reaching to the state of Wm. Penn, where he yanked the championship from the Yanks.

Hughes—Elijah has nothing in common with the prophet; in fact, he is sort of cynic of quiet demeanor.

Joyce—Commonly known as “*Pelicanus Africanus*,” a new species of giraffe specially tamed and domesticated for the R.C.D.S.; quiet a satirist noted for his impersonations of the station call-man.

Johnson—Certainly removed the misapprehension he put us under in the Freshmen year; youth had to do with it; quite a boy, both in size and mind.

Lehman—Sort of incomplete without the bard of a “little mining town.” Does not claim to be cosmopolitan nor versatile.

Leatherdale—A boy quiet, wends his own way, had adventures in bush ranging; as one hath said, he is one of the whitest in the college.

Lumsden—Quiet waters run deep, a philosopher of no small repute, punctuality his great speciality.

Minns—Clarence is thin of flesh, quick of movement, of the nervous temperament, has a natural affinity for high marks, interested in evangelical work and revival meetings.

Morton—A thorough gentleman of good breeding, fair as his hair, has a history of living for three weeks on pork and beans (only) in the wilds of Northern Ontario.

Mackay—“A man’s a man for a’ that.”—Robt. Burns.

Macpherson—A Parliamentarian of great renown, wields his gavel to perfection; noted for his hearty laugh; “laugh and grow fat” was specially coined for him.



McCarten—Garrulousness is outside his sphere, a man behind the gun, a good general, of considerable scholastic attainments and debating; a good conversationalist.

McEwen—Bill a lanky guy is he, and looks at you with a twinkle canny; liked by all that know him.

McGregor—An athlete of interprovincial fame, unassuming, reticent, and at times humorous; possesses a proclivity towards a special brand of chocolate that is well relished by the ladies.

McKay—Pringle is no spring chicken, of the old school of "fair play," a solid character, cautious and well seasoned, a hard worker.

McLaughlin—Hamilton is his name and also his habitat, broad of mind and altruistic, a humorist of no mean pretensions; metaphor also seems to reside within his soul—in short, a nice chap.

McLean—A hybrid, but canny as the Scotch, cracks a joke without cracking his face, selfishness does not reside within his province, very obliging, a good debater.

Parkin—a soloist of high esteem, prone to ask all sorts of questions, a sort of stoic—he doubts whether he doubts.

Purdon—An aspiring man, possessor of lots of common sense and worldly experience, optimistic and tolerant, calls a spade a spade.

Pinard—A Frenchman to the hilt, even his mustachios have become Frenchified; Orthodontia models—his specialty; a polished individual, characteristic of his race.

Reynolds—Known largely through his editorial achievements, very practical, a good sport and head, has talent for crowding a lot of work in a short space of time; possesses a characteristic outburst of laughter, of the fiery type.

Robertson—Isaac neither claims connection with the patriarch nor Sir Isaac Newton, white is his hair and so is his character, hates meanness, quite a ladies' "cut-up."

Rutherford—A bard of inter-year reputation, a great conductor besides, the better half of comrade Lehman.

Ryerse—Lulu a manly woman she must be

To have stood it all to a T;

Courage and perseverance are her specialty,

And success, happiness and bliss we all wish her in her  
matrimonial life to be.

Schweitzer—Great minds are sometimes perturbed by little things, and he is no exception; a councillor sublime, a Caruso the second.

Staples—Known as the "sage of the twentieth century," is minus his appendix; his long-dormant talent for vocal music has just lately sprung into prominence in his presentation of "Mrs. Brown's Cow" and other selections of a similar character.

Tindale—A perambulatory beef trust.

East and West may meet;

Taft may begin to love Roosevelt, and the Jew the ham;

But Merton Clair will still keep his usual gait,

And not be disturbed by any one of them.



Trelford—Quite a lad, a veritable butterfly, a regular society bug.

Vandervoort—Teutonic blood streams in his veins, Satanic in his movements, loves adventure, also the ladies, and they retaliate.

Wilcox—Perhaps a true blue-blood aristocrat, a sort of dandy, claims to have nothing in common with the lower strata of society.

Wiltze—Is a man of many parts, impersonation being his hobby, a roaming spirit, not meant for domestic life, noted for his powerful invective, his speech centre is overdeveloped, a dancer and singer of Das Yiddishe "Kazatzke," very humorous and witty.

Winn—This young child is just out of the incubator, young in years, but old in experience—a sort of precocious boy, understands human nature; quite a mixer with other races, especially the Semites, (Mr. Jacobi) and the Mongolians (Tim Ting, the Chinaman).

Zinn—Hurry he is noted for, an individual that looks at life from his own glasses, takes things as they come, quite optimistic, unpretentious, stores a number of lymph cells.

Morgan—Very exclusive, denies any relation to Pierpont, a speedometer for work, puts one in mind of "Quilp" characterized by Dickens in "Old Curiosity Shop."

The historian Mene-d, Tekel-ed, not Upharsim-ed, the class as a whole. The character of the majority is beyond reproach, and that he values above learning and culture.

For four years we have been together, friendships started, associations formed, characters formed. Like a grown-up son, we must now leave the house of our father, and be scattered to the four corners of the earth. Each becomes a factor in this game of life, let us try then and play our game well. The historian's heart fills with sadness to witness this state of affairs, yet on the other hand, he feels pleased to know that we are children no more, will become unconstrained, and assume a physiognomy all our own.

Our college life is at a close, and wherever we may be, let us hope we will cherish a tender thought for our "Alma Mater," for in truth it's something worth a man's while to have been a student once upon a time, and students we must remain, not of books, but of the knotty problems of life itself.

The curtain drops, and the history of Class 1913 is at an end.

M. PIVINICK, '13.

Evidently the author of the above realized, like Cassius of old, that "the eye sees not itself but by reflection," for his name does not appear among the braves. Permit me, then, to act as such a mirror, in calling you a worthy judge of human nature, a scholar of no mean standing, and a jolly good fellow. Seeing that Cupid has already taken a line on you, we believe the near future will adjust matters. We trust your happy life will be much longer than your stature.

H Y A Y A K A.

## Canada's Tuberculosis Problem

(Winner at the Oratorical Contest.)

During the last week the eyes of the world have been focused upon a German scientist. He came to this country to show us a wonderful discovery. Dr. Friedman is his name, and his mission the cure of tuberculosis. As we are awaiting the verdict upon his work, it may not be untimely to discuss this evening a topic of vital importance to every citizen—Canada's Tuberculosis Problem.

We may think that this question does not personally concern us. We are not medical students. Well, here is a story. Mr. Hamar Greenwood was taking part in a political campaign in England. In the course of one of his speeches, he was persistently interrupted by a man who was, if I may use the word, "alcoholically embarrassed." Another man arose in the audience and called out, "Mr. Greenwood, don't you pye any attention to 'im; 'e's no good. 'E let 'is wife go to the workhouse to starve." The half drunken heckler pulled himself to his feet and said, "Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Greenwood, don't you—don't you blime me—till you see the Missus!" Now, sir, it is always important, in forming our judgments, to "see the Missus." We should know the facts. And the facts of tuberculosis are appalling.

In Canada last year the number of deaths from all causes was one hundred and ten thousand. Of these, thirteen thousand were due to tuberculosis! Tuberculosis caused twelve per cent. of all deaths. Look at it in another way. If one in every eight dies from consumption, of our present population of seven and one-half million, nearly one million will ultimately die of tuberculosis! Knowing it to be a preventable disease, should not these facts stir us to action?

Tuberculosis is the most frequent cause of death in Canada. No other single disease approaches it. Its course is a protracted one, usually lasting four or five years, and its most terrible harvest is reaped during man's active working years. Will it surprise you to be told that, of all persons dying between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five, over forty per cent. die of tuberculosis!

The country's loss from these conditions is only too apparent. The care of the health is the greatest asset in money that this country possesses. Every well man is worth at least \$20,000 to the community—every well man. And a sick man is not worth anything. He is a burden on the community. It has been estimated that the disability of the consumptive and the cost of his maintenance causes an annual loss of one hundred and seventeen million dollars to Canada. We cannot attempt to estimate the amount of disappointment and unhappiness, the pain and the weariness, the trials and deprivations, of fifty thousand consumptives and their friends. The burden usually



falls on three or four others near the sick one, who must share his worry and mental anguish, while there are others who must, with these, mourn the loved ones.

Indeed, sir, this is a serious prospect, but it is brightened by one fact. *Tuberculosis is a preventable disease.* Most of you have heard of that famous American citizen, who was known as the Arkansas traveller. When he went down into Arkansas he saw a native sitting on a fence, and his cabin was all uncovered. The roof was full of holes, and he said to this native, "My dear sir, why don't you cover your cabin?" "Why, mistah," he said, "'tain't raining." Then he asked, "Why don't you cover it when it rains?" "Wall," said the native, "it's too wet to work when it rains." And so a man in health, as all of you are, has no time to cover up the roof of his vitality, and when he feels ill, he can't do so. Well, it does not seem wise to me to play the part of the Arkansas settler, nor of the old ditty you know so well,

When the devil was ill, the devil a saint would be,  
But when the devil was well, the devil a saint was he.

We speak of tuberculosis as a preventable disease because, firstly, we know the cause,—the tubercule bacillus—and where it is found; secondly, we know how to treat and handle existing cases, and can thus prevent infection of others. Tuberculosis in man is contracted always from a person who has the disease, either by intimate contact with him, or, in his absence, from his expectoration, which contains the infectious organisms. Infection rarely, if ever, is contracted out of doors. Fresh air and sunlight are our most universal antiseptics. A few cases in children, chiefly tuberculosis of the glands, are due to infection from milk or butter from tuberculous cattle. In the earlier stages the disease is readily controlled. When advanced, we can look for relative cure in some cases, absolute cure in but few, but in the vast majority with advanced disease, we can effect only a temporary improvement. We can readily institute measures to make these cases no longer a source of infection to those about them.

In recent years preventive medicine has made great strides. It is thought preventive measures, rather than treatment, that leprosy has become a disease rarely seen, that hospital gangrene no longer is dreaded by the surgeon, that cholera and malaria are under control. Hydrophobia in England, from 1880 to 1890, caused from twenty to sixty deaths yearly. Was it exterminated by treating those diseased? No. The dogs were muzzled and the disease prevented. Tuberculosis can be similarly controlled if we but apply our knowledge of prevention. We may approach it from two standpoints—first, the treatment of the disease in hand, and second, the prevention of the infection of others. The first is purely an individual (and family) problem. The second is broader, and involves the health of many



others. It is only by attention to the second that eradication may be effected.

Our hope of eradication is based on facts, not on theory. Our experience with other diseases suggests it, but certain facts loom large. The first great fact is, that under different conditions of race, hygiene, housing, climate, habits, and exposure to infection, we find a varying mortality from consumption. For example, the death rate from the lungs per 100,000 inhabitants is in New Zealand, fifty-six, Australia eighty-eight, Canada one hundred and fifty-three, and in Austria three hundred and thirty-four. While even in Canada the tuberculosis mortality (all kinds) varies from one hundred and sixty-two in Ontario to two hundred and seventeen in Prince Edward Island. The second fact which speaks for eradication is, that with the institution of anti-tuberculosis measures there has already been a marked decrease in the death rate. In England it has fallen fifty per cent. in the last thirty-five years. In New York, where a vigorous campaign has been carried on for years, there has been no increase in the annual number of deaths, even though the population increased seventy per cent. in the same period.

What are the means by which this great annual loss of life and property may be reduced? Time will not permit discussion of this question, but we may generalize, and say we must recognize the disease early, and institute personal precautions early. We must enact and enforce notification of cases, prohibit indiscriminate expectoration, disinfect premises occupied by infective cases, prevent overcrowding, forbid the building of houses with windowless rooms, secure better ventilation of our dwellings, workshops, schools, offices and public buildings, have cleaner streets, keep our food from street dusts, and have purer food, especially the milk, butter and meat. In short, we need more general education in hygiene, and we must establish higher health ideals.

Among our specific measures we need more sanitariums for our curable class, hospitals for those more advanced, and dispensaries for those who need advice and those who must stay at work. In Canada we need a bureau of public health. There are many departments of much less importance under a minister, yet we find the health agencies of the Federal Government scattered in various departments. Let us have these separated offices under one responsible minister, who shall develop public health legislation.

The provinces are awakening to the importance of this problem, but so far it is a case of "many are called—but few get up." Ontario has made more progress than the sister provinces. Our Government is encouraging the erection of local sanitariums, with a grant of four thousand dollars to each when erected, and a grant of three dollars a week for each patient treated. Last year over nine hundred patients

received this grant. This looks well, but it means accommodation for only five per cent. of Ontario's consumptives. The legislature has twice thrown out a bill for the notification of cases, which is a very important step in fighting such a disease. There are local and provincial anti-tuberculosis associations throughout the Dominion, there are sanitoriums from Halifax to Vancouver, and we can already see fruits of the educational campaigns.

I have tried to show you our national situation, and what is being done to improve it. How about our own individual selves? We have chosen an indoor life, a life of steady work and long hours, and so shall need to take double precautions against this insidious, undermining enemy. Moreover, we shall soon be in a position to speak with more or less authority about health and disease. Therefore, it is our duty as well as our privilege to take a leading part in combating this dread white plague. Let it never be said that the dental profession is indifferent where the public health is concerned! If we proceed now to make practical application of our knowledge of the means of prevention, we shall soon reach the goal of this disease, which the immortal Pastor has claimed for others. It is within the power of man to cause all germ-born diseases to disappear from the earth.

A. R. LEGGO, '15.

## Personals

The Dean, Drs. Primrose, Hermiston and McDonagh, have concluded their lectures for the year. Each received an ovation at the concluding lecture.

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It is interesting to note that there are seventy less dentists practicing in Ontario this year than last.

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Dr. Slover, of Windsor, Ont., visited the R. C. D. S. recently.

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We are very sorry to learn of the death of the father of Bert Washburn, '15.

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Dr. Shannon, '12, was shaking hands with friends in the College lately.

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Everyone is glad to see J. O. Wilson back in the College. J. O. is in charge of the Freshman Lab., in the afternoon.

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Among the grads at the 17th of Ireland Dance were Drs. Vair, Regan and Smale.

Lew Cummings, the wise man from the East, has followed the Star to Toronto.

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Dr. Higley, '11, of Blenheim, paid his Alma Mater a flying visit recently.

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The dance held on March 17th, St. Patrick's Day, was a huge success. Why shouldn't it be when it was in charge of such an Irishman as Jack Doyle?



## “Ambition”

(Delivered at the oratorical contest by D. R. McLean, 13.)

Mr. chairman, Hon. judges and gentlemen,—Ambition is a subject very often debated upon as to whether it is a vice or a virtue, but I only intend to bring out a few points to try and convince you that it is a virtue.

First—what are we to understand as to the meaning of the term ambition? We find that originally this was a low term in Rome applied to a man grasping for offices, eager for his financial profit, or for accomplishing his own ends. To-day we would call this selfishness. By true modern ambition we mean a laudable desire for excellence, honor or superiority.

Ambition is a quality every one must possess if they wish to succeed in life. Success does not depend on the number of talents a person may possess, but on his cultivation of them. Talents were never given anyone to be thrown away, but with definite privilege to be made the most of, and the person who fails, or neglects to make the most of what is given him is certainly doing wrong. It is much easier to allow yourself to remain uncultured than it is to exert yourself to attain perfection, so a stimulating force is needed to urge you on, and that force is ambition.

Everyone must possess ambition for themselves, no one else can have it for them. It does not matter how eager a boy's friends or relatives may be for his advancement, if he himself does not possess that eagerness, he will never succeed.

An ambitious person usually attains his end, for his motto is “Find a way or make it,” and an ambitious person never exists without an aim. He does not allow himself to flit hither and thither and accomplish nothing, but excludes everything useless out of his life, looking upon it as a hindrance to his success. We often see many men endowed with great faculties allowing others, probably greatly their inferior in everything else but ambition, to surpass them. But do they not deserve to be thus outstripped when they are too willing to drift with the current, and do not exert themselves to their highest ability? Think also of what honor is attached to a man who, through his own efforts only, attains to a high place in the world. Is he not far more honored than he who holds his position merely through the efforts of his ancestors or through the intervention of friends? From these various reasons it can be seen, that everyone, except those who are willing to live and die unheard of, should possess a high aim in life and strive to attain that end.

Let us now note the influence of ambition or different phases of life. First on the school boy, we find the ambitious school boy industrious, well behaved, eager to learn and, usually at the head of the class. He is not the boy who wastes his time in playing pranks



and keeping up a confusion in the school-room. Even this early we can see which boy is to become a noted man in later years, and which is not. With what pleasure will such a man look back upon his school days and feel at least that he did his best, and did not waste his time, while the other man will look back and find his school days a mere blank, interspersed with a few whippings.

Secondly, the influence of ambition on the college student. Here we find the ambitious student grasping for knowledge, feeling that life is a solemn problem, that he is soon to go out into the world for himself to frame his future, and that he must now gather in everything which will rid him in his future work. He feels that his time is precious and not to be wasted, and that every day should find himself farther towards his goal. We never hear of him wasting his time in hazing and spending his nights in frolic and fun. We are more likely to find him burning the mid-night oil over his books. Is all this for pleasure? Is it pleasure that makes a boy work his way through college? Yes, it is the pleasure of feeling that he is putting forth his very best efforts to advance. Would you not call this ambition?

We will now note the influence of ambitious parents on their children. Ambitious parents are those who are most eager that their children make a success in the world. They start them early in life as best they can according to their means and environment, instilling early in their lives all the virtues and preparing them for their future lives. They teach them to have a high aim in life, and to always keep their ideals before them, that an aimless life is accounted a useless, worthless one. Can children brought up thus be other than strong, active, energetic men and women, an honor to their parents and a blessing to the world. Ambitious parents teach their children to look upon life solemnly, to look upon it as an opportunity given them, in which they are either to make a success or failure in the world. What a difference between children brought up thus from children brought up by parents who are too careless to exert their influence over them, but allow them to grow up much like the wild flowers of the field, untrained, uncared for.

Next let us note the influence of ambition on society. In this case it is an indirect influence. Society herself is directly influenced by her statesmen, and they by ambition. Society has no mind of her own, but is content to take her opinions from the statesmen, or the great leaders of the day and to form her judgments from theirs. Therefore, what a great responsibility rests with the statesmen as to whether or not they lead her aright. An ambitious statesman is one who is most eager for the welfare of his country, and he must be greatly influenced by that ambition when he is willing to enter the struggle of conflicting parties, stand up bravely before the world, give his opinions openly

and clearly, and fight for his state. If he happens to make a wrong move whether unconsciously or not, what a storm of reproach is poured upon him. But does he not know of such a storm before he takes his stand? Therefore, what buoys him up in times of depression? It must be his ambition. What a different effect he has upon society from the man who is contented to stand peacefully and quietly by and allow events to choose their own course instead of standing up and endeavoring to change that course.

The church is also influenced by ambition, for instance by an ambitious pastor. This pastor is anxious for the advancement of Christianity and for the destruction of vice. He will continually search for new souls and endeavor to bring his people into higher life, will bravely and fearlessly teach them by practice and precept the folly of worshipping the things of this world, and how superficial they are. You will constantly find him among the poor and the sick administering to their human and spiritual needs. What a blessing he is to his community. This pastor will find his pews filled Sunday after Sunday, his congregation steadily increasing and a higher standard of morality among his people. What a difference between the work done by this church from the one who has a pastor who preaches on Sunday only, whose aim in life is to preach two sermons a week. This pastor will find his congregation steadily decreasing and his people living more worldly lives. So you see that even the church is influenced by ambition.

Linked with this point is the influence of ambition upon civilization. As civilization is the result of Christianization, so as the standard of the Christian life is raised the standard of civilization is raised. We have many examples of people who have been willing to sacrifice their lives in striving for the spread of Christianity. Among them we may mention the martyrs in the time of Nero, those in the time of Queen Mary and Elizabeth, Bishop Ridley or Cranmer, the Jesuit Missionaries, and Luther, who said, "My sole ambition is for the elevation of the church and the advancement of God's Kingdom."

Lastly, the influence of ambition upon a nation. Perhaps the most striking example of that is Japan. What is it makes Japan so much the superior of China? Both sprang from the same race, and each had an equal chance in life to progress. China has a great stretch of territory, great natural wealth and resources. Therefore, wherein comes the difficulty? It is simply this. Japan was eager to improve, adopt new inventions, was ready to trade with foreign nations, whereas China was too willing to follow in the paths made by their ancestors instead of exerting herself in making or adopting new ones. In other words, Japan was ambitious; China was not. What made the United States such a great nation holding her high rank among the other nations of the world, unless it was her ambition. If she lacked that quality perhaps she would still be a dependent of Great Britain. What has made The Dominion of Canada the great and glorious country that she is, attracting the attention, yes and the admiration of the whole civilized world, necessitating all-night sittings of Parliament and temporary *shake-downs*, in order to successfully carry on her legislation and to keep apace with her wonderful development, unless



it was the influence of her ambitious statesmen, examples of which are Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Any nation, should she become devoid of ambition and high ideals, would soon sink and become the prey of some powerful and more energetic nation. She would lose her individuality and become a mere fragment of the other country. On reading the pages of ancient and medieval history, we find that many of the powerful nations that flourished in those remote periods, were overthrown because of the lack of true ambition and high ideals of their subjects. Greece fell because of the low and narrow patriotism of her people, a constant source of inward strife and disruption, permitting as it did, the incursions of her enemies. Rome, through the demoralizing effects of idleness, slavery and the gladiatorial combats, all of which aided with their effects, in the corruption and degeneration of the people, so that the laws sank gradually into decay, until the latter part of the 5th century, we find too weak to withstand the attacks of the neighboring Gauls and at their hands received such an overwhelming defeat as put an end forever to the prestige of Roman arms. So we see that nations as well as individuals must have ambition to progress, or else they will degenerate.

We have seen many things accomplished through ambition alone, and might note a few examples. One of our favorite examples is that of Demosthenes, who by his untiring efforts overcame many natural defects and became one of the world's greatest orators. Many people smile when they think of Disraeli, the son of a poor obscure Jew, becoming one of England's greatest orators and statesmen. This was accomplished through no other than his indomitable ambition. His motto through life and that which guided him in all his actions was: "Why then the world's my oyster and I with sword will open it."

On reading the life of Gladstone, we find that underlying all his goodness, greatness and beauty of life, was the force ambition. His aim was to be useful, good and true, and to attain the utmost possible to man. Caesar's great ambition to conquer resulted in the civilization of Europe. Cromwell's ambition led to the downfall of despotic monarchical government, and to the rise of a popular government. Columbus' ambition resulted in the discovery of America, Stevenson's in the perfection of the locomotive. Abraham Lincoln, who from a poor uneducated boy raised himself to the position of President of the United States, was able to carry out his long desired aims, that of freeing the slaves, so that he has been called the Saviour of the Blacks.

A great deal more could be said on this subject, but time will not permit. In all these examples, we find an underlying purpose guiding them through life. Every person should possess some underlying motive. They should have a high aim in life and always keep that aim before them. Even if they fail to accomplish it, they will be much stronger and nobler for having tried. Henry Russel Lowell says:

Life is a piece of paper white,  
Wherever each one of us may write his word or two  
And then comes might.  
If thou have time but for a line,  
Be that sublime  
Not failure, but low aim, is crime.



# Athletic World



## SPORTS.

On the evening of the oratorical contest, the second part of the programme was devoted to sports. First, there was an exhibition of gymnastic on the German horse and on the parallel bars, by Mr. Scott of Meds., and Mr. Gardiner of Dents. These two men have appeared before at the College on similar occasions, and their work is always varied and cleverly executed. Their performance was heartily appreciated by those present.

The second part of this half of the programme was a boxing bout of three rounds, between Grant Fraser and Don Sutherland of the Junior year. Fraser had height and reach on Sutherland, but this was more than counterbalanced by Sutherland's superior weight and experience. Some hard punches were exchanged, and no decision was given.

The last bout was a wrestling exhibition between Art Durnan of the Kelso School and Wes. Haynes of year '13. It lasted for 10 minutes, and was the cleverest exhibition of wrestling ever seen in the Dental College. Haynes had 20 pounds advantage in weight, and was on the aggressive nearly all the time, but he was unable to get a fall. The ability of Durnan to get out of tight places, was applauded time after time by the spectators. His bridging was especially good.

It might be mentioned that a boxing bout had been arranged between Sutherland and Levy of S. P. S., who won the inter-collegiate middleweight boxing championship. But the latter was unable to appear owing to an injury to his hand that he received at Kingston. His place was taken by Fraser.

## HOCKEY.

## Freshmen vs. N. T. S.

The Freshmen played a very exciting game against University School at Varsity Stadium. The result was a victory for the High School boys after extra time by a score of 3 to 2. Half time score was 1 to 0 for U. T. S., and full time 2 all.

In the first half, Dents. had most of the play, but poor shooting on their part and good goal-keeping kept them from scoring.

The second half was faster. Dents opened with a rush and scored on a splendid rush by Anderson. The goal keeper stopped his first shot, but he followed it in and batted in the rebound. Shortly afterwards, the Boyd brothers combined for a rush, which resulted in a goal. Just before time was up, School scored again. They repeated in the first five minutes of extra time. In the second extra period, which was about as long as the last five minutes of an eleven-o'clock lecture (thanks to the time-keeper), the play became quite strenuous, and the boys from Bloor street hooked and tripped with such good effect, that our freshies could not score.

Our boys excelled in individual rushes, while the younger team showed flashes of good combination. Both goal-keepers played excellently, and Anderson on the forward line for Dents. '16, played a splendid game.

If our freshmen had used their weight strenuously, they would surely have defeated the School boys, but as the game was supposed to be a friendly one, they were merciful to their lighter opponents.

The Freshman team was: Goal, Smith; point, Holmes; cover, Garvin; rover, McBride; centre, W. E. Boyd; right, Anderson; left, D. Boyd.

---

JUNIORS vs. SOPHOMORES.

In the final game for the inter-year hockey championship, the Juniors defeated the Sophomores by a score of 3 to 1. In spite of the cold and windy weather, quite a number of students turned out to see the game, and they were rewarded with one of the fastest and most exciting games of the season.

The Sophs. were the first to score, and McDonald did the trick on a long, fast shot, which went right through the nets. Soon afterwards Scott evened up the score, while Bricker was on the fence. Shortly before half time, Knight made a beautiful rush and shot. Johnston stopped the shot, but Stewart batted in the rebound. Half time score, 2 to 1.

In the second half, the play was very fast. Sawyers was laid out, but continued in the game. Shortly afterwards, he had several teeth knocked out in a check and he retired, taking Ross off with him. Knight now went up to centre, and the Juniors began a bombardment of the Soph's goal, that lasted till the end of the game. The only score of the half resulted from a rush by Bricker, who passed to Scott in front of the goal, and the latter scored. The Sophs made a mistake in playing a defensive game with the Juniors in the lead.



For the losers, Goodhand, Sawyers and Beaton starred. On the other side, the defence was almost impregnable. Bailey worked in some of his old-time rushes, and was very effective. Knight was of course the best man on the ice. On the forward line, Harry Stewart played his usual fast, aggressive game. He was very effective in front of goal, and on rebounds. The checking-back of both teams could not have been improved upon. They played at top speed right through the game, and all tried their best to the very end. Purdon was a very capable referee. The teams were:—

Juniors—Goal, Schwalm; point, Bailey; cover, Knight; rover, Bricker; centre, Scott; right, Roos; left, Stewart.

Sophomores—Goal, Johnston; point Goodhand; cover, Roberts; rover, Beaton; centre, McDonald; right, Zinn; left, Sawyers.

#### NOTES OF THE SOPH-JUNIOR GAME.

The two Harry's, Stewart and Zinn, had a great battle on the wing.

Goodhand showed gameness. After being laid out in checking Knight, he stopped Scott with his body in the same way.

The defence of the Juniors is certainly "some" defence.

The Sophs. with five of the Dental team in their line-up, looked good to the bettors. But the old stand-by's in '14 certainly delivered the goods.

Bricker used with good effect the poke made famous by Dr. Laflamme. He probably learned the trick two years ago, when he checked Jerry in the game where the Freshies put it over the Seniors by 12 goals to 6.

The Sophs. won the basketball championship, but the Juniors won the hockey, and trimmed the rest of the school at rugby. It looks as if year '14 is in the lead in athletics.

#### BASKETBALL.

The victory of the Sophs. over the Freshmen, gives the Seccombe cup to year '15 for the second time. After a look at the score of that game, the Juniors and Seniors decided that the Sophs. were in a class by themselves in basketball, and politely, but firmly declined to allow the Sophs. to have a workout at their expense. This cup is held for the year by the team winning the inter-year basketball championship.

\* \* \* \* \*

H. A. Thompson, '15, has been awarded his Varsity T for playing on the Senior basketball team, which won the inter-collegiate championship. Congratulations, "Tommy"!

W. Haynes, '13, won the welterweight wrestling championship of the city at the tournament held recently at the Central Y. M. C. A. He won two bouts in the preliminaries; and in the final bout, completely outclassed his man, getting a fall in 1 minute, 15 seconds. Haynes is probably the best amateur wrestler of his weight on this continent. It is almost certain that he will be given his T this year.



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Contributors to this column are requested to write in ink and on only one side of the paper. The name of the contributor is to be signed that the Hya Yaka may know whom to interrogate in case the point of the article is not clear, but the name shall not be published. All Plugger Points may be handed to Local Editor.

---

Mrs. S. (sobbing to Wesley on his return from the college)—  
 “Wesley, I baked a cake.”

Stevens, '14—“Well, don't cry, dear.”

Mrs. S.—“But, Wesley, the cat ate it.”

Stevens, '14—“Don't cry, dear. I'll buy another cat.”

---

Policeman—“Say, young man, what are you doing there?”

Scott, '16—“Boo-hoo, me want Charlie.”

---

Class '16 was well represented at the Motor Show, Messrs. Does and Perlman being chosen to represent the year.

---

Dr. W.—“You would be fine in a sugar bush at this time of year.”

Beaton, '15—“Why is that, doctor?”

Dr. W.—“The manner in which you carve a cavity in a plaster tooth makes me believe that you would be fine chopping holes in trees.”

---

Has anybody heard our Junior soloist sing “Steal Away”?

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# The HYA YAKA

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1913

No. 7

## The Practice of Dentistry. What is it?

DR. A. A. STUART.

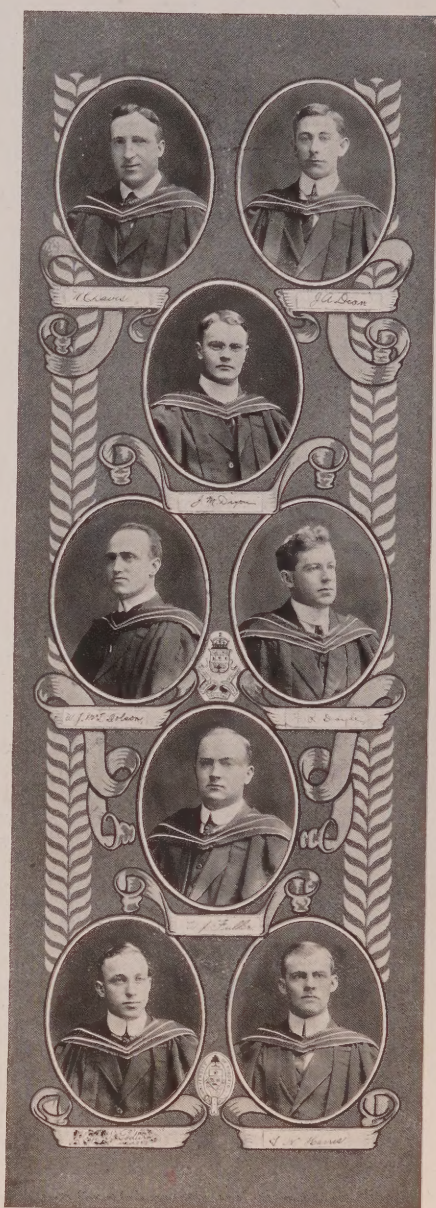
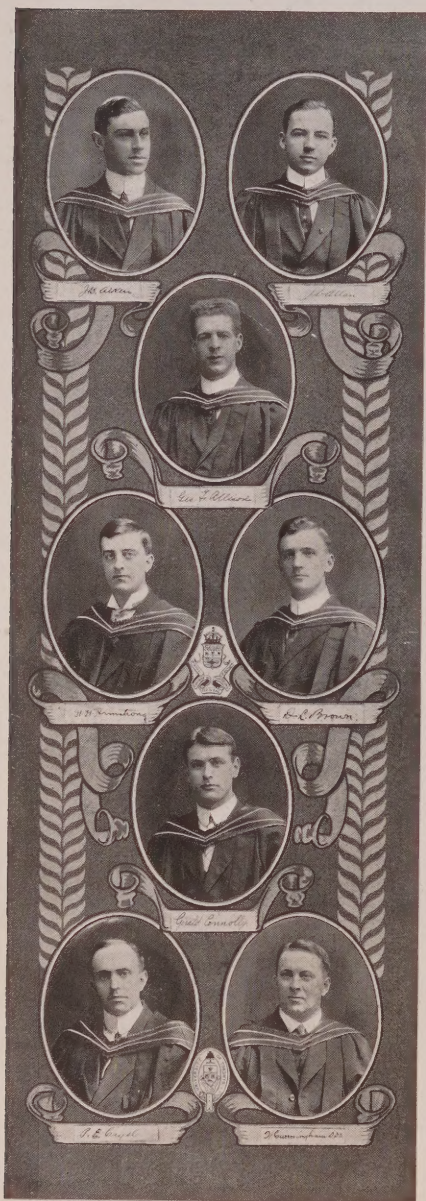
How many men, graduating from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, have ever thought of what the practice of dentistry means? How many men, before entering the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, have any conception of what the practice of dentistry is? Too many men choose the profession of dentistry because it is falsely reputed to be a profession which is a lucrative one, and gives its members at least a good livelihood, at a minimum expenditure of energy. Before leaving college they have a better idea of the perseverance, the patience, the attention to detail, and the nervous energy required. In too many cases, however, even at graduation, I am afraid, our graduates are not seized with the fact that a dentist is more than a specialized mechanic, and is as truly a member of the healing art as any other member of it.

A few years ago; and in many cases even to-day, a dentist's reputation in a locality is based on his ability to extract a tooth expeditiously, to insert a gold filling, or to construct a useful denture. In other words his reputation is based on his mechanical ability.

Who is responsible for this valuation of a dentist's work? The profession. While mechanical ability is important and necessary, it is not all important. The practice of dentistry is not, or should not be the repairing of diseased organs, or the replacement of lost ones, but it should have for its object the prevention of the loss of teeth and tooth-tissue. This constitutes the practice of dentistry of the future. Any practitioner who repairs broken down teeth or performs any dental operation, and then sends the patient away with the adjoining tissue in an unhealthy condition, and who gives the patient no instructions as to the proper care of the teeth is guilty of malpractice, or at least of wilful neglect.

The scope of dental practice has been up to the present time, very limited. The time will come, in fact is almost here, when no one will be allowed to enter upon oral practice who is not qualified to treat all oral conditions; and dentistry will occupy a very different plane in the general estimation from that of to-day, and there will be room for all the competent men which it is possible for our college to turn out.

At present diseases of the soft tissues are usually supposed to be beyond the scope of the dental practitioner. And yet there are no specialists to whom affections of these, and adjoining tissues should more naturally fall, as there are none who have such opportunities for observation, or who should have such skill for treating surgically, such lesions as need surgical treatment.





We can see that the scope of dentistry is widening, and it rests with each individual who graduates, what the limitation of dentistry shall be, in the locality in which he practises. It is altogether a question of the public education, and although much has been done along that line in a general way, the educational work is only begun, and to carry the work on necessitates the work of the individual dentist. The question before each graduate is—"Am I going to practise dentistry in its broadest and best sense, or am I content to be a mechanic or as one more commonly hears it, a tooth-carpenter?"

There are certain things which graduates are trained to do, but which they neglect entirely after they go out into practice. How many will give any advice as to the general health in their treatment of oral diseases? How many will treat surgically, lesions that they have been taught to treat in that way? Why do they receive a course in oral surgery? How many will write out their own prescriptions for the relief of diseased oral conditions, instead of recommending some proprietary remedy? How many will recognize and diagnose symptoms of general disease, which manifest themselves in the mouth, and refer them to the general medical practitioner or specialist?

I fear that there are too few doing these things now. They are, however, a few of the things which make the difference between the everyday humdrum work of putting in fillings, and of practising dentistry.







## A Man's Work

L. H. THORNTON.

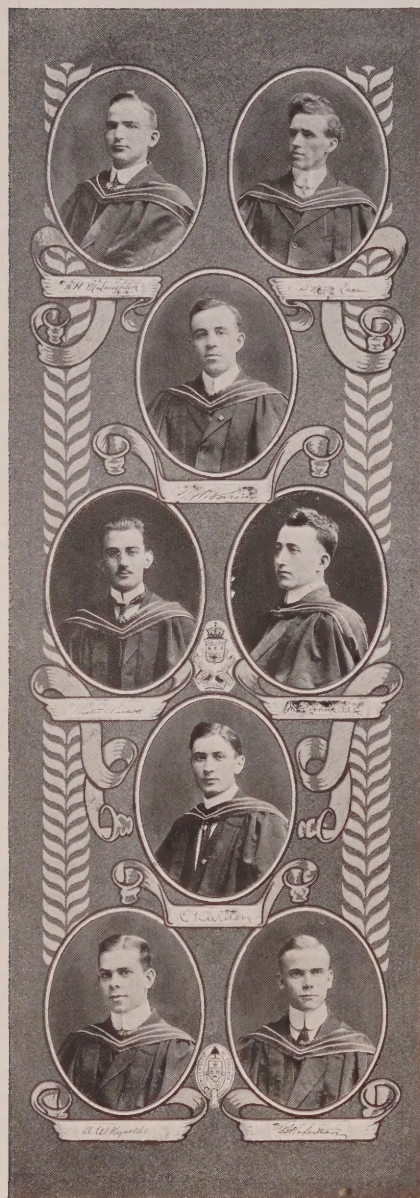
It has been apparent to man from his earliest beginnings that to have comforts or luxuries, or indeed to eke out a bare existence, it was necessary for him to work; and the comfort of existence obtained was in direct ratio to the amount and quality of work done. Thus he was given an incentive to work and was rewarded for his labor. So the dictum, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is really a blessing, and by virtue of the end attained work is desirable. From this we see that it is impossible for us to regard work as a curse but we should consider it rather a blessing. Just permit me two quotations to show the divinity of work. David says, "I will speak of the glorious honor of Thy Majesty and of Thy wondrous works." Christ said, "My father worketh hitherto;" hence to work must be considered as an attribute of God. I said a moment ago, that man had labored from the beginning, and this is true whether we accept the Biblical account of the creation or not. For, even while man was yet in Paradise, it was his business to "dress it and keep it." His subsequent sin and expulsion made no change in this fundamental law of his life. Thereafter, to him and his, work was different, and harder, and more profitless, but it was not a new thing to him; much less was it, as so often supposed, the result of sin.

All the world's a workshop, but for countless centuries the world's work has been done in a more or less haphazard fashion, and the cause of the desired result was often, if not always, left to take care of itself. But, owing to the high pressure at which we live, and the desire for greater comforts and luxuries, this condition of affairs has been done away, and within the past few years a great deal of attention has been directed to the problem of increased production and the attainment of what is termed "maximum efficiency." This may be defined as the largest possible production with the least expenditure of time, energy and capital.

In early ages man was absolutely dependent on his own unaided physical effort, and when some primitive savage made the discovery that matter would sometimes move of its own accord on an inclined plane, he was probably acclaimed a wizard. This discovery formed the beginning of mechanics, and when the principle of the lever and fulcrum was discovered, it marked the beginning of an epoch. It would take too long to trace the rise of modern mechanics, but from that day to this, there has been a constant succession of devices invented, by which man might more fully realize the results of his labor.

Maximum efficiency is the realization to the fullest extent the results that may be expected from labor expended. It is the chief thought in the commercial and industrial worlds of to-day, and I believe is taking an increasing share of thought in professional spheres as well. In all great and prosperous industrial concerns to-day, increasing care is taken to conserve energy, in order that the







maximum of power may be produced at the minimum of expense. To this end now, one does not see in factories, a bewildering maze of shafts and belting, but instead, each machine is run as a unit, by means of an electric motor, so that only the machine that is being run is consuming power, and no power is lost driving innumerable wheels and belts. The men that run these machines are trained too, to do their own work with the fewest possible movements, and thus conserve their own energy.

In the commercial world too, efforts are being directed towards obtaining the best results with the least possible expenditure of time, money, and energy. In both business and industrial spheres there has grown up a profession, whose members are experts in obtaining maximum efficiency, and whose business it is to advise the heads of big concerns as to how their productiveness may be increased.

The general effort to attain maximum efficiency would seem to indicate its desirability, and it is desirable to commerce and industry, then reasoning by analogy, it should be desirable for the individual. How then, may we attain to our maximum efficiency? This, I believe, is a question, the answer to which must be worked out for himself by each man. Efficiency experts can be employed to a very limited extent only, as applied to the individual. It is only attainable when the good accruing to the individual is made subservient to the welfare of the community. This may seem very altruistic, but I firmly believe that when a man makes this the rule of his life, he has taken the most important step towards attaining his maximum efficiency, for then his efforts will benefit the race first, and then the individual. "No man liveth unto himself," and the knowledge that one man's life is so intimately bound up with others, should influence him to live his life so that the greatest good may accrue to the greatest number.

While it is true that a man's efficiency can be attained only by his own effort, yet I will admit that the environment in which he finds himself, influences—very largely in some instances—the degree of efficiency reached by that man. For instance, had Dr. G. V. Black been reared in the lap of luxury and never had to struggle as he did, in all probability he would never have accomplished the great works he has given to the world. And when he became better able to indulge in easy living, did he do so? No. When he wished to devote himself to a great research he retired to the bush of Illinois and there, amid the rigor and solitude of the forest he did his best work. This would seem to show that a rigorous style of life is conducive to the highest development of a man's ability, and such I believe to be the case.

Men raised in luxury have never added much to the sum total of the world's happiness; and we believe the pursuit of happiness, in the highest sense, to be man's chief aim in the world. The children and grandchildren of exceedingly wealthy men are notorious for their non-productiveness, whereas the children of the poor begin at an exceedingly early age to become producers.



HYA YAKA STAFF, 1912-13



To attain to our full stature, progress is necessary. Stagnation means death. Life is movement. Our progress must be either up or down, and develop the best or worst of us in the journey. We hear of the struggles of great men, and we are apt to think of them as obstacles to their development, but it is these struggles that made them great. The first requisite of success in a man's work, is to have great difficulties in the way, for without difficulties and obstacles there can be no success. Difficulties and hard labor are often regarded as enemies, but they are not such. Few persons have had to struggle for success as did David Livingstone, but few have made the glorious success of their chosen work that he did; and few can say with the apostle with such just cause, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith." When Livingstone was but ten years of age, the great missionary and explorer started work in a cotton factory, yet even at that early age, his first week's wages went for the purchase of a Latin grammar. This he studied amid the roar of the factory, and so he studied other books for years. When he became a Christian he set his heart and mind on becoming a missionary, and from that time on his life was a constant endeavor to fulfil that aim. It was hard work and persistent effort that made David Livingstone famous. Do not then shrink from your work, for step by step, we advance to nobler work and greater usefulness, and some will acquire a name worthy of rank among the immortals. We need not go outside our own chosen profession for examples of this last fact. To go back a considerable distance in the annals of our profession, Horace Wells first used nitrous oxid as an anaesthetic in 1844, and three years later W. T. G. Morton discovered the use of ether as an agent for the removal of pain in surgery. These two men have been accorded the high honor due them, and as members of our profession, we cannot but be especially proud of them.

According to the measure of efficiency reached by a man, so may we gauge him success. But what is true success? Is it to be measured by the fortune a man amasses? If it were then the great majority of the world's inhabitants are miserable failures. Is the measure of a man's success to be judged by his fame or reputation. Again, No—for judged by that both Nero and Judge Jeffries were highly successful. Rather let our lives be measured by the general good we have done in the world.

Success is not a sudden outburst of what men call genius, but rather the result of patient and continual labor. When Euclides was explaining the principles of geometry to Ptolemy Soter, his royal patron inquired whether there was no way in which the knowledge could be acquired easier. "Sir," replied Euclid, "there is no royal road to learning." This is equally true of success. Circumstances do not always make the man, but nevertheless they often influence his whole life. Many a failure in one walk of life, if in another more suited to him would be a brilliant success.

And this leads me to say a few words about the choice of a man's life work. I am afraid that most of us choose our life work with very little thought. As an example of this, A man in the school here told me the other day that within two weeks of the time school opened he had never thought of studying dentistry. In fact, most of us find ourselves where we are, merely by some conjunction of cir-





THE CLASS OFFICERS

cumstances, which, while they will be happy for most of us, will yet be unfortunate for a few members of each class. We should select some honest occupation, one that will develop the finer faculties of our being,—any occupation that is virtuous is honorable, no matter how humble it may be. However, gentlemen, we have chosen our profession, and let me say that there is no nobler one, or one in which there is greater chance, nay, certainty, of benefitting the human race. The greatest of all beneficent actions is the relief of pain, and we as dentists will have a greater opportunity to do that than any class of men of whom I know anything.

Heredity plays a large part in determining the work for which one is suited, and I believe that when eugenics becomes the factor in the world that it will, there will be an increasing number of successful men and women in the world. Multitudes inherit their occupation as they do their disposition, and so the child follows the business of the father simply because the father was in it before him.

While this course has many advantages, it is not always the best. You may perhaps, be able to do better things. If so, why should you do only what your forefathers have done? Life is full of opportunities. It is said that Opportunity knocks but once at every man's door, but I believe that she is there scores of times. This is an age of specialties, and while we cannot do all, we can surely do one thing well. We should then find the work for which we are best adapted, and, having found it, stick to it.

To attain to one's highest efficiency it is necessary to have singleness of purpose. "This one thing I do," cried the great apostle to the Gentiles, and the result of this singleness of aim has been, that he has exercised a greater influence over the thought of the Christian world than any man, save only his Master. Another example of a man whose unity of purpose resulted in the highest measure of success is Henry Wilson. Beginning life as a bond-servant in Massachusetts, he was one of the instruments in the freeing of four and a half millions of slaves, true to a resolve he made by the slave market in Washington.

But, gentlemen, I think I have said enough on the subject of work and success therein. Let me emphasize two facts again. First let me draw attention to the dignity of work. It is a divine institution and as such should be revered. The old motto, "Nil sine vita labore dedit mortalibus," is as true to-day as when the poet first uttered it. No man shall reap where he has not sowed, but equally true is the fact that, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

The second matter on which I wish to lay stress is the measure of success. According as we have, or have not, reached our maximum efficiency just so have we attained success. It is important too, to remember that success is the result of a continuous effort, and has never been attained in one brilliant leap. The man who made the greatest success—in the highest possible sense—of his life, spent thirty years in preparation for a brief three years' ministry, and the ideal of a successful life may be summed up in his words—"I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."







## Royal Dental Society

---

The last meeting of the Royal Dental Society was held in the Assembly Hall on the night of April 7th, before a good turnout of the students.

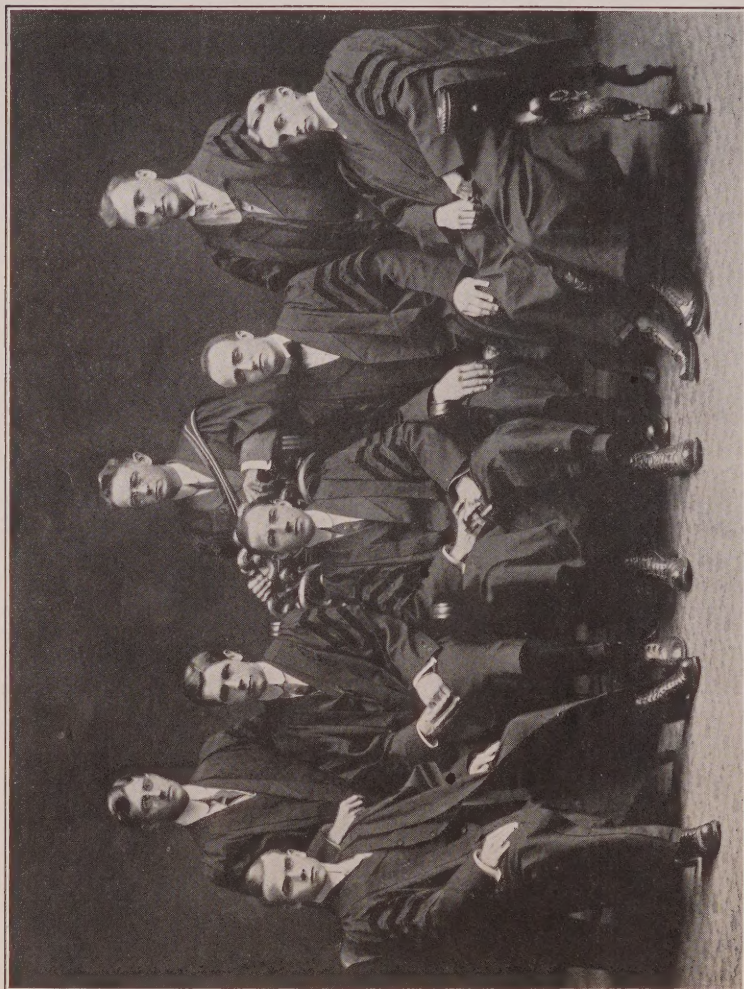
The orchestra opened the meeting with a selection, "Harmony Rag," which was very creditably rendered. The encore was responded to with "Love's Poem."

The president then called upon Mr. Eddie Pigott, the entertainer, for a selection. This was a humorous song and monologue entitled, "The Catch of the Season." This was enthusiastically received, and as an encore he gave that touching little ballad entitled "She Has no Papa Now."

Dr. Webster, the speaker for the evening was next called upon. He chose as his paper, "The Business of Dentistry," an intensely interesting and practical one. As an introduction, he gave an outline history of the Royal Dental Society, mentioning Dr. Soueks, of Detroit, who by the way is an uncle of the president, as the founder of the organization. Dr. A. Mason was first president, and the speaker himself, gave the first paper on "How to Apply the Rubber Dam." Considerable emphasis was placed on the importance of such societies in training men to conduct meetings, act as secretary or on committees.

Dr. Webster's paper was divided into three main headings, the first dealing with the value of a Dentist's services to the Public. In years gone by, even in the speaker's own memory, dentists carried all their equipment on their backs, and went from town to town, and house to house, extracting teeth and making dentures. The great finale of all people was to have all their teeth out. One dentist, Dr. Zimmerman, of Hamilton, served all the people on the railway line from Hamilton to Collingwood and Orillia. Dr. Ludlow of Detroit also advertised that he had extracted all the teeth along the Michigan Central Railway, from Detroit to Windsor to Niagara Falls. At the present time, in the territory Dr. Zimmerman covered, there are at least fifty dentists, and they cannot do all the work.

During the time of the speaker's student days, dentistry was looked upon as a fad, and he was asked if he thought he would make a go of it, and what he would do when the people got tired of this fad. The idea prevalent at that time, however, is fact going out, and dentistry is taking its proper place in the minds of the public. A graduate now-a-days has no trouble in obtaining a position, in fact, it is generally difficult for him to decide which position to accept. When Dr. Webster started, he was only offered one good



THE ROYAL DENTAL SOCIETY



position, and that was to go to California with a fakir, at the stupendous salary of ten dollars weekly, and all expenses paid.

Why do the people think that dentistry is of value? Because they have learned that a dentist can relieve pain, for a person cannot enjoy life with toothache, even if he has all the pleasures wealth can provide. A business man is not in the proper frame of mind to efficiently transact business deals if his tooth is aching. People with good teeth and clean mouths live longer, which fact is being recognized by numerous life insurance companies. A dentist may prevent disease through teaching and practicing hygienic methods.

Under the second heading, the relation of the Dentist to, and in Society was discussed. Dr. Webster pointed out that a dentist should associate himself with a class of people, educated and refined, those interested in good reading, educational problems, and fine arts, whose feelings and sympathies are akin to his own. He should interest himself in the religious affairs of the community, and in the government of the city or town in which he practises. He should have some form of amusement outside of his profession, some hobby, as for example, the study of the sciences.

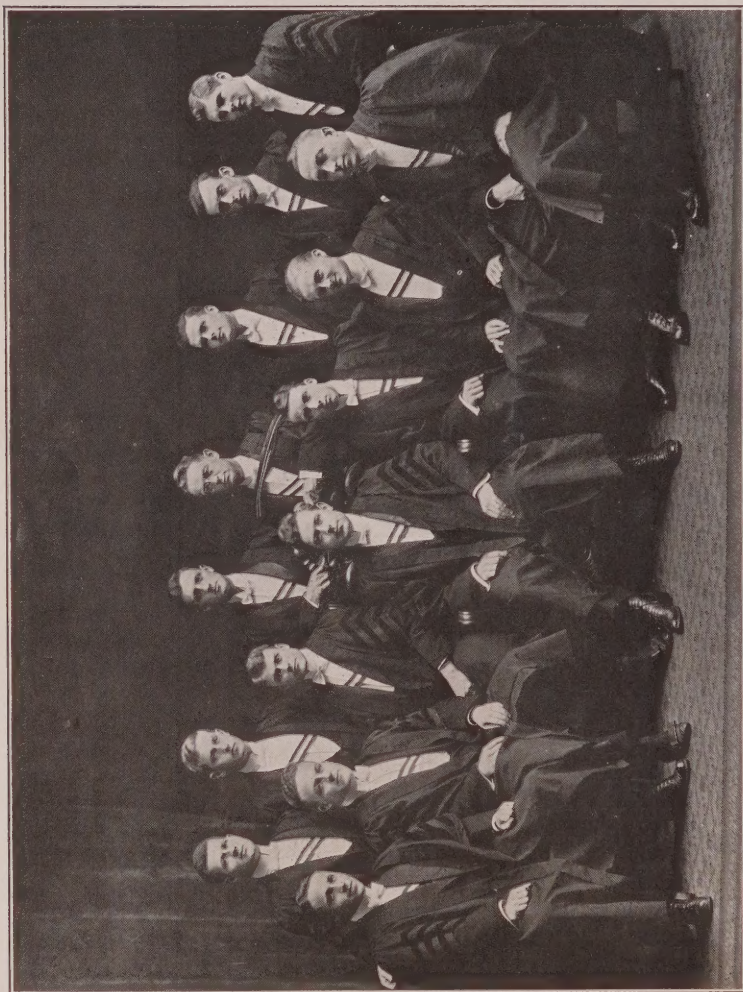
There are many things, however, in which a dentist has neither the time nor money to participate. Among these might be numbered such foolish forms of sport as aeroplaning, keeping a string of race horses, and the so-called millionaire's sports. He should keep within his means.

The last heading dealt with the different ways in which to invest money to the best advantage of the investor. The first thing for him to do is to pay all debts. Follow this by taking out a life insurance policy, to protect those who are dependent upon him. A policy which is not a full life one is best. Mortgages, it was pointed out, are very safe investments, although not very paying ones. Safe bonds are a good form of investment. Stocks, if bought outright, are in some cases, good. Real estate, in the investor's own town or city, constitutes a fairly good investment. It was emphasized very strongly, that business enterprises are extremely foolish unless the investor, which is in this case the dentist, has the controlling interest, because he has the money, and some one else has the experience, and before the funeral notice is read, the someone else will have the money, while he will have the experience—the positions just reversed. In other words, the dentist is the sucker. Business enterprises should be the last investment made.

This last piece of very wise advice, concluded Dr. Webster's paper. He was very roundly applauded.

The president then made a few remarks on the value of the excellent paper just given, and thanked the Dr. for it. He then called on Mr. Pigot for a selection. The latter, accompanied on the piano by





THE AT HOME COMMITTEE

Mr. Harold Rich, gave a very humorous sketch entitled "We're Breaking Up Our Home." This was exceptionally good, and as an encore he gave a dramatic selection. Mr. Joyce was next called upon and his rendering of "Thora" was very creditable, calling forth great applause. He responded to the encore with "A Perfect Day." This was followed by a piano selection from Mr. Rich. Mr. Pigott then sang Harry Lauder's success "Roaming in the Gloaming," the boys all joining in the chorus. Out of respect for the late hour, "I went to Sleep again," was given as an encore.

Mr. Dolson moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Webster, which was seconded by Mr. McLaughlin. The members showed their appreciation by a hearty clapping of the hands.

The orchestra rendered three more selections, and the meeting closed with a good old "Hya Yaka." C. R. M.

#### PITHY REMARKS FROM DR. WEBSTER'S PAPER.

Such meetings as the R.D.S. teaches a man that there is more in dentistry than mixing amalgam.

When a patient offers to pay for an operation, after pain has been relieved, don't refuse the money.

Do not spend more in one week than you make in that week.

Save on things you need, to buy things you don't need—that's economy.

Marry only when you know you ought to, or when you intend to. Do not let it be an accident.

Don't dislike a girl because she has considerable money.

Any man who carries more than one dollar in his pocket, ought to get waylaid. For money in the bank earns 3 per cent., while in his pocket it earns nothing, and he maybe knocked down and have it taken from him.

In insurance, pay the least possible amount and get the largest sum of insurance.

#### ORDER OF CHOICE OF INVESTMENTS.

1. Mortgages.
2. Safe Bonds.
3. Stocks (bought outright).
4. Real Estate that you can set your foot on.
5. Business Enterprises.

Steer clear of mining stocks, and real estate, or enterprises which are far away.





THE STUDENTS' COURT



# THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE  
OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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No. 7



The time has come at least when the class of 1913 must bid farewell to the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. It is doubtful if this long-looked for period, this goal which we have reached after four years of striving has brought to us the measure of exultation we anticipated. When we started out, we could not see far enough in the distance to realize that ties of friendship, and affection for our Alma Mater, would bind us with inseparable cords. This bitter-sweet realization is before us now, however, and this alone prevents our cup from overflowing.

In this last year especially, when our work has been practically limited to the infirmary and laboratory, we have come into closer and more personal touch with our supervisors, and with our classmates. The former, we always found willing to help us, and earnest in their work, yet not above cracking a joke with the boys, or listening to a good story. The latter we found to be all a bunch of jolly good fellows, whose chief virtue was their willingness, yea their overwhelming desire, to lend anything they had without thought of ever getting it back.

It is to these, and many others, we must now say good-bye. Is it any wonder the task is difficult? Our one consolation is this—



THE Y.M.C.A. OFFICERS



We cannot forget. The time and efforts expended on our behalf, although apparently not appreciated at the time, will make us, when we leave, more skilful in our profession, and better men, more able to hold our proper place in whatever environment we are placed.

This number of Hya Yaka brings to a close the eleventh volume. For eleven years now, our little magazine has been in vogue, and is still bravely going ahead. The staff this year, desires to thank all who have in any way contributed to the pages Hya Yaka, and to ask all knockers, if there are any, to get busy and do something. Our best wishes attend the staff of 1913-14.

## Freshman Notes

### *Dr. Doherty's Last Lecture.*

Gentlemen,—I take this opportunity of expressing my best wishes to Class 16 as I believe this is probably the last time I meet the class in a body.

I trust you will prosper in other years as you have in mine. The work you men have turned out has exceeded in rank any work of previous years. I am talking from actual facts, since the (pucks) in the office show better results. This has, however, been the case during the past few years, and I hope it will be the same in the future. I also have appreciated the gentlemanly way in which you men have behaved at all my lectures, and the efforts that some of you at least, have put forth, in trying to advance, to reach the ideal of perfection.

It is a pleasure, boys, to look back in the history of the College and see men go out into the world and prosper and say that that certain individual was once a pupil of mine. And I want to see that from all of you some day.

Although, you now pass out of my year, I shall at all times be willing to assist you men in anything I am capable of and in that way show my appreciation towards you.

Hearty applause followed by the freshmen.

Then the vice-president, E. Roy Bier, replied in the absence of the president:  
Dear Doctor Doherty:—

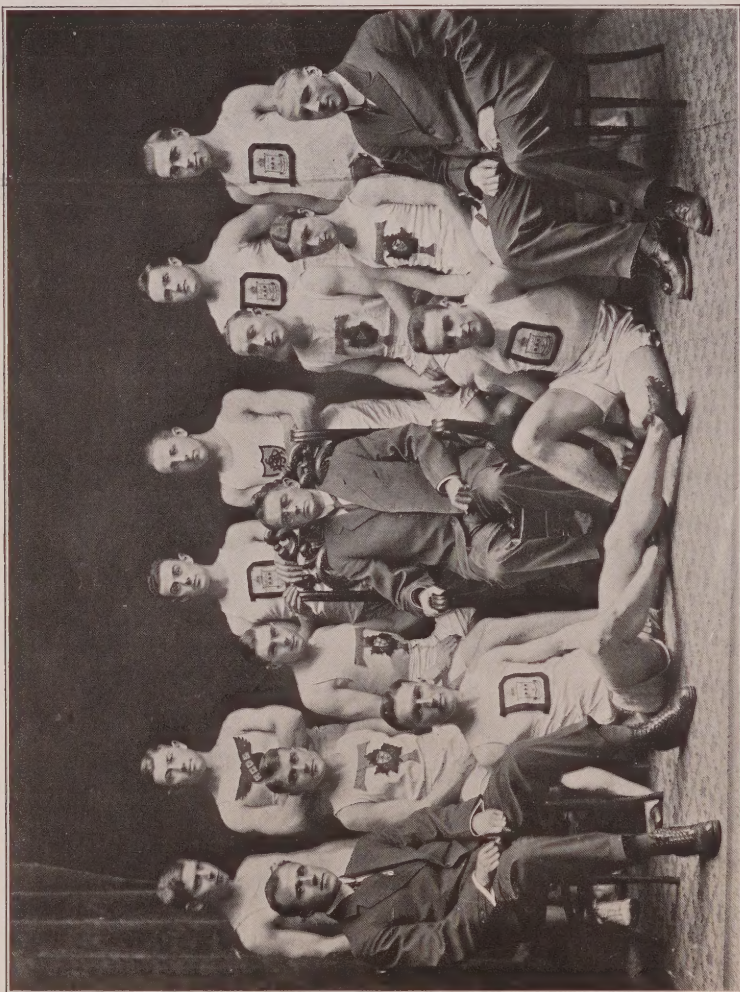
I am sure on behalf of Class '16 and myself, I can say, that we have all appreciated the way in which you helped us along in the past year. You were at all times willing to assist us and impartial to all of us. I am sure we as pupils have all been benefited under your supervision and good judgment and it has always seemed your mission to give us the best.

All your lectures, doctor, we have thoroughly enjoyed, and I can say, and have had several members of Class '16 tell me the same thing, that as a lecturer you are unsurpassed by anyone we have met with in our college life, both here in the building and over at the University.

I am also sure doctor, that although we will now, no longer be in your year that you will always retain our friendship.

The doctor then thanked the class for the kind words of their vice-president, and said he hoped that next year circumstances would permit, so that he could have the men at his home to spend a social evening.





THE TRACK TEAM.—Winners Interfaculty Track Championship, 1912

# Athletic World



For the past three years, the Dental College has won one championship a year in interfaculty athletics. Three years ago, our hockey team won the Jennings' cup; two years ago, our boys won the Sifton cup for basketball; and last fall, our track team won the interfaculty championship. Last year was the first time in many years that the track championship has come to our college. Many good track and field athletes have graduated from Dents, notably Dr. Bricker, Dr. Frank and Dr. Elliott. But of late years, our efforts on the track have been rather ridiculed by some men of other faculties. Two years ago when our team finished third, they began to take notice; and, last year when our team came out ahead, the laugh was on the other side. Next year our track team should be stronger than ever and indications are bright for another championship. The one word to be borne in mind by those who intend to compete next field day is *Work*. Training is a matter of greater importance to the track and field athlete than to the one in any other line of sport; and if our boys will bear that in mind, and train during the summer, next fall we will be in a position to send out the best track team that ever represented the Dental College.

Although only one championship came to the College, our teams were very successful in other lines of sport. In Rugby, Dents were tied for first place in the series, but lost after several close games in the play-off. However, we had one satisfaction that our Rugby team has not enjoyed for some years; that was when we beat Vic. by 7 to 0. The soccer team was not as successful this year as in former years and was beaten in the first series. In basketball our College was divided into two teams this year. Neither team got farther than the first series, although Jr. Dents were tied for first place in their series, the winner of which ultimately won the Sifton cup. All of our junior team will be back next year, and all but one will be on the senior team with two members of this year's senior team returning. This should give Sr. Dents a very strong team for next year. Our hockey team had a very good season. After winning their series they went into the semi-finals and were defeated by Sr. School who



won the Jennings cup. All the members of the hockey team will be back again next year and the boys should about land the cup then.

The Dental College was well represented on the various senior teams of the University. The track team had five Dents; soccer had two; lacrosse, two; Rugby, hockey, harrier, basketball and wrestling one each.

The number of men taking part in inter-year contests was very satisfactory; and these games always drew a large number of spectators from the rest of the college. In Rugby, the junior year defeated a combined team from the other three years by a good margin. In basketball, the Sophs. won a very decisive victory over the freshmen, and the juniors and seniors thereupon defaulted to the sophs. who retain the Seccombe cup for another year. In hockey, the sophs. defeated the freshmen, and were in turn beaten by the juniors.

It may not be generally known that three of our men were captains of Varsity senior intercollegiate teams last year. Those teams were lacrosse, soccer, and harriers, and a Dent is also captain of the Varsity track team for next year.

On the whole the past year has been a successful year for the Dental College in the line of sports; and, although a number of good athletes are graduating this year, the prospects for success next year look exceedingly bright.

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## Field Day

Last year the men interested in track athletics at the Dental College conceived the idea of having an inter-year meet before the inter-faculty meet. However, the idea was dropped, as the latter meet came too soon after the beginning of the term. This year, the inter-faculty meet will probably be at least a week later than it was last year, and the idea of a field day for the Dental College has been revived. Since winning the championship last year, the students have taken more interest in this line of sport, and all those who have been consulted in regard to an inter-year meet, have been enthusiastically in favor of it. The president of the Parliament for next year, is one of the chief movers in the matter, and he has given his opinion that the parliament would grant funds for prizes.

Such a meet would undoubtedly bring out much material for the Dental team and it might be arranged that the winners of points at our meet should form the Dental track team for the inter-faculty meet. There might also be some rule made to prevent men who have won inter-collegiate events, from competing in the same events at our meet. But such matters will be carefully considered and arranged by those in charge.

The meet will probably be held during the second week of October. Those who intend to compete would do well to get into shape during the summer, or early in the autumn, as very little time will be left for training after the College opens.

Other faculties hold these meets and there is no reason why we could not hold a successful one. Those at the head of the arrangements are very enthusiastic over the matter and with the co-operation of the student body the meet should be a great success.



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---

Staples '13—"Say, doctor, did you preserve my appendix in alcohol?"

Doctor—"No, plain whiskey. It will feel more at home in that."

\* \* \*

Vandervoort (attempting to get on a crowded car with his fair one)—"Come on, dear, I think we can squeeze in here."

She (faintly)—"Just as you say, dear, but don't you think we'd better wait till we get home?"

\* \* \* \*

Pat—"How much do yez weigh, Mike?"

Mike—"Oi weigh one hundred and sivinty pounds."

Pat—"You must 'a' got weighed with your coat on."

Mike—"An' oi did not. Oi held it in my arms all the time."

\* \* \*

Wiltse (to taxi cab driver)—"How much do I owe you?"

Driver—"Four dollars, sir."

Wiltse—"You'll have to back up to fifty cents. It's all I've got."

\* \* \*

Sipes '14—"Do you notice that chorus girl at the end? Well, she went on the stage because she had nothing to wear."

Winn—"So I see."

\* \* \*

Reid '16 (in jnuior lab.)—"That fellow in the white shirt over there, is his name Piv?" The fellow in the white shirt was Pat.

Dr. D. (lecturing in applied dental anatomy on the calcification of the teeth—The deciduous central and lateral calcification is completed from 14-18 months, 1st molars 24, 2nd molars and cuspids 34 months.

H. A. Stewart '14—"Is that before birth, doctor?"

\* \* \*

We have learned from bacteriology that consumption of food is due to large animals.

No wonder they lock the pantry when Harry Reid is around.

\* \* \*

Closing time in April, cram, exam, flunk, trunk.

Some seniors are different than thermometers. All thermometers are graduated; all seniors are not.

\* \* \*

Sophomore (answering phone)—"Royal College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Ontario."

Party on the line—"Is that College 811?"

\* \* \*

Arts Student—"What are you doing over here with your operating coat on?"

Brown '13—"I had to leave my patient and run over here before the Bursar's office closed."

Arts Student—"Where is your patient, is he still waiting?"

Brown '13—"Well, I hope he is, he has a rubber dam in his mouth."

Arts Student—"Well, if he swears like that don't be in a hurry to go back."

\* \* \*

"Dick" Richardson is getting too smart lately.

\* \* \*

Sis. Fraser says:—

Absence makes the heart grow fonder,  
 Presence makes my arm go round her—  
 Gertie.

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